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STATE ITEMS.

YORK has many mad dogs.

ALTOONA has a market house.

LEBANON claims a population of ten thousand.

A SCARCITY of ice is a general complaint throughout the State.

THE Baptists of West Chester have commenced a protracted meeting.

THE banking house of Stowell & Co., Rousseville, suspended on Friday last.

KELLYSBURG, Indiana county, will hold a horse fair on the 2nd and 3d proximo.

ADAM FREASER died suddenly in Harrisburg lately. He had filled several public positions.

ON the public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg $32,266 71 were expended during the year.

JNO. M'EVOY, brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was recently killed near St. Mary's.

THE bridge over French creek for the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad extension was finished last week.

THE story going the rounds that the Lehigh Slate Co.'s works are for sale, is denied by the Superintendent.

SAMUEL DICKSON'S barn, with its contents, near Blairsville, was destroyed by fire lately. Loss about $5,000.

THERE is a report that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia will shortly be removed to Altoona.

A COUPLE whose united ages reached 175 years, named, Schlosser, were buried within a week of each other in York.

A PENNSYLVANIA farmer lately fell into his hogpen, and was nearly dévoured by his hogs before he could be rescued.

THE Pennsylvania Central is erecting a large building in Philadelphia to facilitate the increased business of the road.

THE subscription to the Drake Fund is slowly creeping up toward four thousand dollars. It should be $30,000 by this time.

MICHAEL DEININGER, father of the present member of the Legislature of that name, died suddenly on Sunday last at Palmyra.

MRS. OLIVIA LYNN, of Brownsville, was born in 1764 and is hale and hearty, thinking nothing of mile tramps over country roads.

PETER BRIDGE, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught, crushed and killed between two cars at St. Clair on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA has invested twelve millions of dollars (half paid in) in sixteen street railways, which have two hundred miles of track.

THIRTY years ago Seth T. Hurd, of Brownsville, a Whig, and Edwin M. Stantos, a Democrat, held a public debate on the issues of the day at Steubenville.

A LITTLE son of Wm. Hannah, Summit township, Huntingdon county, was left alone in the house by his mother, and in playing with fire, was burned to death.

THE scarlet fever scourge still prevails in Richland township, Cambria county. Over thirty children have already died, and many more are sick and not likely to recover.

THE Tionesta *Press* says: We are informed from a reliable source that the O. C. & A. R. Railway Company propose to build a bridge across the Allegheny river at this point.

THEODORE SCHMITTLE killed in the woods in Tell township, Huntingdon county, on the 13th inst., a black snake measuring four and a half feet. He cut its head off with an axe.

MR. J. A. SPRINGER, while at work in his brewery, at Lancaster, slipped and fell with his leg and foot into a vessel of boiling water. On removing his boots and stockings the skin peeled off his flesh.

CAPT. WARREN F. SIMRELL, recently elected Prothonotary of Susquehanna county, died at Montrose on Thursday night last. J. F. Shoemaker succeeds him in office by appointment of Governor Geary.

IT is proposed to build a new railroad, to be called the Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay R. R., connecting with the Lehigh Valley road at Waverly, N. Y., and running through between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes to Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario.

TWENTY SEVEN families have moved from Stockton, the scene of the late mine catastrophe, to Hazleton, fearful of their houses sinking. It is said that a general exodus is preparing. Seven bodies are still buried in the debris of the sunken mine and houses.

A LITTLE boy named Charley Henry swallowed a small pen knife, with blade open, last week at a Princeton public school. Medical assistance failed to get back the missing article. The boy has not yet shown any uneasiness with the hardware to digest in his stomach.

THE revival in the Methodist church of Huntingdon continues with unabated zeal. About seventy five persons of both sexes have sought forgiveness of their sins, of whom fifty seven have applied for admission into the church. This is one of the most successful revivals on record.

ON Wednesday last, while two young men, A. Lloyd and Michael Baum, were engaged in cutting down a tree in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, the former had the misfortune to strike his axe handle against the trunk of the tree, the bit having caught in the limbs of an adjoining sapling, causing the axe to fly from his hands and enter the abdomen of Baum, who died from the wound.

SOME time since parties representing themselves as agents for a new grain drill, traveled through Washington county and obtained by fraud the signatures of a number of farmers to papers which now turn out to be notes or bonds. It is reported they are offering these for sale, and the public are cautioned against buying them. All they were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, payment will be contested.

THE inquest on the bodies of the victims to the Stockton disaster, the caving in of land over an old coal mine, returned this verdict and recommendation: "That from the evidence obtained through a long and careful examination, the jury are not prepared, in this case, to hold any person or persons as criminally responsible for the death of the above mentioned persons. With this example before them, the jury cannot but insist upon the necessity of surveys of mines, showing the relative positions of inside workings and outside structures; the keeping of all tenements at a safe distance from the outcrop of the veins; and the holding to strict accountability of all parties, for omissions in guarding, as far as possible, against every accident whereby life or property may be endangered."

THE most noted butter maker in the vicinity of Philadelphia uses a stamp inherited from his father, and not a pound of inferior butter has ever gone to market with that stamp upon it. He would rather lose a churning of one hundred pounds or more and disappoint his customers, than to allow his trade mark to lose its value. His herd is composed entirely of common cows, which he buys fresh, and fattens for the butcher when they fall off in their yield, feeding most bountifully of the richest food from the time he buys them until they are fit for the shambles. He colors his butter artificially the year round, and he receives never less than one dollar per pound, sometimes more, for all that he makes. He is his own dairy maid, works, salts and colors his butter with his own hands, and prepares it for market himself. By the same attention to details and the same knowledge of butter making, you can accomplish the same result, and five hundred pounds of such nutter could be sold in Pittsburgh to private customers for the same price.

OHIO ITEMS.

ZANESVILLE expects a new daily.

AKRON is lighted with petroleum.

FOXES are the only game at Piqua.

WARREN has a citizen named O. Death.

SANDUSKY CITY wants a street railroad.

OHIO last year, built 933 school houses.

URBANA'S taxable real estate is $1,078,355.

GOV. HAYES is the champion short message writer.

WAVERLY freestone has been found in Noble county.

THE Reform School of the State is full and prosperous.

JNO. SPRAGUE, a Youngstown burglar, is in jail at Canfield.

THE village of Shiloh, Richland county, has been incorporated.

ZANESVILLE COUNCILS are moving to establish a work house.

I. T. HECKMAN, a prominent citizen of Toledo, died last week.

THERE are twenty-two thousand more boys than girls in Ohio.

A FARMER was killed at Greenville on Tuesday by a falling bough.

OHIO has nineteen Republican journals against four Democratic.

THE Meigs County Telegraph Company is started. Capital, $10,000.

BURELL G. FISK is under arrest in Toledo on a charge of poisoning his wife.

THE Wellsville people are agitating the question of water works in that place.

A SILVER QUARTER was found in the entrails of a slaughtered bullock at Millersburg.

THERE is talk of the Panhandle Railroad Company building a branch to New Philadelphia.

MRS. ABIGAIL FAULKNER was found dead in Fulton Wednesday morning, of heart disease.

THE New Lisbon Coal Company, with a capital of $30,000, has been organized and chartered.

A LITTLE girl named McCord, at Sandusky, while kindling a fire, was burned to death last week.

NAPOLEON, Henry county, is trying to raise $50,000 stock for the establishment of a machine shop.

THE citizens of Massillon are petitioning the city council to suppress tippling houses of all kinds.

FOR want of Council encouragement the fire department of Zanesville is languishing and inefficient.

REV. MR. HAGUE, of the M. E. Church at Duncan's Falls, was drowned on Tuesday while attempting to cross Salt creek.

HARD times, want of money, fear of God and good sense caused Hiram Mowry, of Warren, to blow out his brains on Monday.

THE Canal Dover rolling mill has been idle for over a year, and the Welsh employed there have removed their families elsewhere.

THE Cincinnati folks have an idea of concentrating all their school funds, $1,500,000, into the establishment of one great university.

THE local preachers' association of Canton District M. E. Church, meets at Hanover, Columbiana county, on the 18th of February.

THE Tuscarawas Valley coal operators have reduced the price paid miners from one dollar to eighty cents per ton. A strike will probably follow.

THE Rev. J. McD. Matthews, who for six years has made careful daily meteorological observations at Hillsboro, finds that the average annual rainfall is forty-two inches.

A CONGRATULATORY dispatch was sent yesterday to Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, signed by over fifty Senators and one hundred members of Congress, thanking the Ohio Legislature for adopting the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

THE Cadiz First National Bank rejoices in two full sets of officers, both elected by opposition parties of stockholders and both claiming that they are legally chosen. The suiject has been referred to Washington for settlement.

CHAS. BROWN, of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, has a hog which will be three years old in February, that is seven feet six inches in length, seven feet two inches in girth, three feet high, and weighs nearly twelve hundred pounds.

THE Stark County Commissioners and Canton City Council are making arrangements for celebrating the opening of the new Courthouse, and the inauguration of their city water works, with appropriate exercises on the 22d of February next.

JOHN FREASE, of Bedford, was buried and resurrected by medical students last week. The discovery was made when the friends concluded to lift the corpse to bury elsewhere. There is more body snatching done than most people imagine.

STEUBENVILLE has made a decided advance in architectural taste and beauty by the handsome buildings here and there erected during the past few years. The addition of two handsome modern churches will further add to the appearance of the city.

AMONG the "parcels, tracts and lots" of land sold for delinquent taxes the other day in Medina county was a lot in Liverpool which, it now appears, is a graveyard. The Mayor of the village purchased it and he is now trying to get it off his hands, as it is too much dead capital.

THE Employment Agency of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, has recently received information that a demand has arisen among the planters in the South for families to work for wages "on shares." Danes, Swedes, Scotchmen, Welshmen and Germans are preferred.

THE Morrow County Commissioners are charged with paying sixty dollars an acre for an infirmary farm of two hundred and seven acres, "a tract of as poor land as there is in Morrow county—so poor that the bumble bees must get on their knees to extract honey from the sickly white clover."

THE marriage of Miss Lillie Groesbeck, second daughter of Hon. Wm. Groesbeck, to an English gentleman of distinction, created considerable interest in Cincinnati, yesterday. The gentleman's name is Digby, and he is the younger son of a member of Parliament, instead of a lord, as some of the papers have stated.

MR. STRAWDER BYBEE, of Washington, C. H., writes: "I killed a pig this week, 7 months and 16 days old, of the Chester white variety. Its gross weight was 300 pounds, and it netted 250 pounds—only one sixth offal. It was fattened with corn on the cob, and we think it a pretty good result, considering the raising it had."

A SAD and fatal accident occurred at Hamilton a day or two ago. A little boy was picking chips at the depot, near a train on the C. H. & D Railroad, not in motion, and crept under a car to get a chip. The train just then started. In his attempt to escape, the little fellow was caught under the wheels, cut in two and left a mangled corpse.

THE collection in the 12th Internal Revenue District for the quarter ending Dec. 31st amounts to $400,000. During the first half of the fiscal year the collections amount to $620,000. Of this sum Ross county paid $313,000. The tax on whisky alone in its various forms amounts in the last six months to $582,000 within the District. Tobacco reaches $11,400, and beer $3,600.

AKRON and Canton are swords' points over the location of a proposed extension of the Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville line through Ohio westward. The extension is to be made through the organization of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Chicago line, with Judge Welker as President. The initial point of the Ohio line is to be at Beaver, and thence the line is to extend to Toledo and Chicago. The gap between Pittsburgh and Beaver is to be supplied by other lines under survey. The contest between Canton and Akron is on the point which place the line shall run through in its progress west.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: House Resolution Prohibiting Assessments for Presents to Officials—Virginia Senators—Currency Bill Further Discussed Without Action—HOUSE: Bills Introduced and Reported—The Virginia Members—An Exciting and Disorderly Discussion—Bill Abolishing Franking Privilege Passed—The XXIst District (Pa.) Contested Election—Report in Favor of Mr. Covode—Mr. Dawes Defends His Speech on Appropriations.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported favorably the House joint resolution prohibiting assessments upon or collections from subordinate officials to make presents to their superior officers. Passed.

The resolution relating to the recent seizure of distilled spirits in San Francisco was discussed and indefinitely postponed.

Bill to establish a port of delivery at Omaha was discussed and passed.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments a joint resolution providing for the sale of certain lands in Kansas by the Cherokee Indians.

The Vice President communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

Mr. BOREMAN said one Senator elect from Virginia, Jno. F. Lewis, was present and moved he be qualified.

The credentials of Jno. F. Lewis and Jno. W. Johnson, Senators elect, were then read.

Mr. Lewis appeared and the usual oath of office was administered by the Chair.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution for the rearrangement of seats of Senators and for additional seats, if necessary. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

The currency bill was taken up, and Mr. HOWE reviewed the various propositions suggested by Senators who had spoken in the discussion. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) believed $45,000,000 of an increase to be sufficient. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) thought $65,000,000 would be enough. And the Senator from Massachusetts believed $200,000,000 would be about right. He might pertinently ask each of the Senators, why did they stop at these amounts? How did they know these would be all that were necessary? Why not take off all restrictions and let the people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking? Our currency would not be endangered. If care was taken that one class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use. The objection to this was based upon the supposition that the people would prefer National notes to bank notes, but his answer to that was, that the good sense of the people would give preference to the best circulation, and that would be the one most readily convertible into coin. If this object could not at once be accomplished, Congress should at least start out on the road that would reach to it. As a western man, he asked that the west should have the banking facilities which they needed, and of which they were deprived by the present grossly unequal distribution.

Mr. SAWYER said he would favor the bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. Morton, increasing the volume of circulation beyond that proposed by the Committee. He advised prudence and caution, so that business interests might not be disturbed.

Mr MORRILL (Vt.) favored the proposition of the Finance Committee, and explained the circumstances under which the present system of distributing had been adopted, claiming it had been put in operation as a war measure, and that the west at the time declined to avail itself of it, while the south, in consequence of the rebellion, could not. He thought the banks of the loyal States should not suffer because of their support of the Government.

Mr. MORTON advocated the bill as proposed to be modified, to authorize $62,000,000 additional and taking $13,000,000 when necessary from the excess of the north and east. He opposed the provision in regard to coin bonds, believing that if the banks were established on the basis proposed, they would be used for gold gambling purposes.

Mr. Morton quoted from statistics to show the disparity in National circulation, establishing the fact that the western cities, with a united population of 1,200,000, have but $18,822,000 altogether, while the Eastern cities, with a population of 12,250,000, have $130,940,000, showing that the great States of the west needed to have more than double their present circulation. Referring further to the Pacific States, he said financially they had not been friends to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency and preferred to adhere to gold and silver.

Mr. CASSERLY explained that the Constitution of California before the war prohibited paper currency, and said this was not in consequence of any unfriendly feeling to the United States.

Mr. PATTERSON said New England had been made the scape goat in the present discussion, but the National Bank circulation had been forced upon her. She had done her duty to the Government under compulsion, and the gentlemen from the south and west now ought not to complain because, though New England had the lion's share of capital, she took it under compulsion.

Mr. CAMERON moved to adjourn, and after an ineffectual effort by Messrs. Drake and Sherman to secure an understanding that a vote would be taken tomorrow, the motion was agreed to, and at 4:12 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCOFIELD: Authorizing the indemnity fund paid by China and Japan to be carried into the Treasury.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, Wisconsin: To establish steamboat lines.

By Mr. GILFILLAN: Requiring national banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes and to take up their bonds.

Bills were reported and recommitted as follows:

By Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to prevent further sale of public lands except as provided for in preemption and homestead laws and laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Pa., by the nearest direct route.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to amend the Virginia bill, by constituting the word "oath" to include "affirmation." Passed.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted as follows: By Mr. MOORE, of New Jersey, as to why harbor master fees, health fees and State hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New York Customs House, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees are unlawful.

By Mr. WILSON, Minn.: Relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the select committee on the Postal Telegraph bill: Messrs Washburne, Wis., Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward and Brock.

Mr. PAINE moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection should now be sworn in.

Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. WOOD objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Porter, and read as the ground of his objection charges and specifications upon which Porter had been convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment, which sentence was approved by Maj. Gen. Butler; that Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in a tavern at Norfolk that this government "was a God d—d humbug from beginning to end; that Abraham Lincoln was doing everything he could for his own election, and that this was a rotten, bogus, corrupt government from beginning to end."

Mr. PAINE, in answer, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Gen. Butler, dated May 5th, 1868, stating that Chas. H. Porter in a heated discussion had used words which being reported to him he was obliged to notice. He had, however, omitted all the onerous part of the judgment of the Commission, because the case and his previous acts showed that Porter had not in fact been disloyal.

Mr. ROOT remarked the gentleman on the other side of the House frequently made such imputations, and if men were to be ruled out for such expressions, members from that side would rule themselves out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Paine whether Porter had ever taken back the expressions charged against him?

Mr. PAINE said he did not know; he had never conferred with him on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language?

Mr. WOOD said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the United States a humbug, or who denounced the President in such scurrilous terms.

Mr. SARGENT remarked he had simply wanted to get a profession of faith.

Mr. WHITTEMORE asked Mr. Wood, sarcastically, whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness.

Mr. WOOD—Yes, but not to give them front seats.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Not to put them alongside the gentleman from South Carolina. (Laughter.) I wish the gentleman from California to tell me what he thinks of such sentiments.

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eldridge, said he would hazard the opinion that if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House who could be proved to have used such language, seats on his left (Democratic side) would be pretty generally vacant. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODWARD declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

Mr. PAINE resumed the floor, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered—

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among the members on both sides. An excited discussion ensued between Messrs. Holman, Smith, (Oregon) Buck, Voorhees, Sargent, Cox, Mayham, Woodward, Butler, (Mass.) Wood, Morgan and Eldridge.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. Young and Brooks, members elect from Kentucky, on the pretense of having used expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked that the only good effect of the objection to Porter was that it would involve members on the opposite side in contradictions and necessitate a change of front. The case presented no difficulty to him. There was no reason against Porter being sworn in, as he held that the House had not the power to make inquiry into his record, if his constituents sent him here.

Mr. SARGENT recalled the fact that during the last Congress Mr. Wood had been censured by the House for declaring in a speech that he would vote against "this most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the Democratic party had from the beginning of their rebellion thrown the influence in the scale against the Government.

Mr. COX declared that the statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion and was one of the first, if not the first, to denounce secession. The great body of the Democrats had stood by Douglas and Union. When a member from Kansas (Mr. Conway) offered a series of resolutions for dismemberment, who on the other side moved to expel him? But when in a moment of insanity Mr. Arnold, (Mo., Long) made a speech for secession and disunion, a majority of the other side voted to expel him. But one was a Republican and the other a Democrat. If all those who made expressions against the Union before the war were excluded from this House, half the seats on the other side would be empty. He agreed with his friend (Mr. Voorhees) as to the right of representation. No wrongs on either side could make a right, and they should set no rules for them.

Mr. SARGENT repeated that the Democratic party of the North had not been during the war in sympathy with the Government. A Democratic President, a Northern man, had sent a message to Congress stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and in that he had been fortified by Attorney General Black, a Southern man.

Mr. MAYHAM made a remark as to the editor of a New York Republican paper advocating the right of secession.

At this time the confusion and excitement had increased to such an extent that the Speaker had to resort to a severe use of the gavel in order to request members to resume their seats.

Order having been restored, Mr. WOODWARD said he rose to reply to the slanderous charge made against the Democratic party by the gentleman from California. He denounced it as slanderous at the time it was uttered, and he repeated it now again. If the Democratic party of the north had not recruited the army of the Union, the Southern Confederacy would be now an accomplished fact. The gentleman from California ought to know that fact, and if he did know it, he should not have brought such a slanderous charge against a great party. Three members of his own family, and many other relatives, had marched to the war. He had always observed that those persons who brought this charge against the Democrats were generally the people who did the least to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made some excusatory remarks in favor of Porter, saying the words uttered by him were an ebullition of ill nature in an excited political discussion, and reminding the other side of the House the amount of joy in Heaven over the one sinner that repenteth. As to the rank and file of the army having been chiefly Democratic, he agreed with the gentleman from Pa., Mr. Sargent, but that was changed, and very soon. He had himself a body guard of one hundred and one from Pa., and without one word from him they all voted for Lincoln except the trumpeter, and he had been court-martialled that morning for being late in sounding reveille. He voted for McClellan. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD considered this a good opportunity to test the consistency of the other side and to present the poisoned chalice to their own lips. He did not, however, agree with the members on his own side, that the House would not be justified in inquiring into the record of a member elect. He would not sit here with an enemy to his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, referring to Mr. Butler's quotation as to joy in Heaven over the repentance of one sinner, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of joy in Heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts, by repenting. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table—yeas 154, nays 5, and Mr. Porter was sworn in as a member from Virginia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which he wished to have made a special order. He yielded, however, to a general expression of the House to put it on its passage at once, and after an hour's discussion the bill was passed—ayes 175, nays 14. It goes into effect on the 1st of July.

The noes were Messrs. Biggs, Boles, Butler (Tenn.), Griswold, Hardeman, Johnson, Reeves, Ridgeway, Rogers, Roots, Sheldon, Stone, Wood and Woodward.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that H. D. Foster was not entitled to a seat from the Twenty-first Congressional District, Pa., and that John Covode was, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action next Tuesday.

The House at 3:30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the Chair, on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill.

Mr. MEYERS called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for construction and steam engineering were exhausted, and in consequence an order had been sent out a few days ago to several navy yards to suspend all work in those bureaus after February 1st. He said five thousand men would thus be thrown out of employment, and asked how soon an appropriation would be made.

Mr. DAWES replied he was not informed of the fact officially. When he should be, the Committee would no doubt take action.

Mr. DAWES then addressed the Committee in reply to the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, undertaking to prove that his own speech, which had been the arraignment yesterday, was made on a fitting occasion, that the speech was true, and that it was proper he should make it.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Printing Departmental Reports—Bills Introduced—Resolutions. HOUSE: Public Bills Passed—Legislative Record Contract Defeated.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1870.

SENATE.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Mr. BILLINGFELT called up the bill allowing the publication of departmental reports.

Mr. TURNER offered an amendment effectually restoring the franking privilege. Lost—yeas 3, nays 26.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment providing that after the present contract with the State printer, only half the public documents authorized by law be printed. Carried.

The bill as amended passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS: Repealing the twenty fourth section of the election law of 1869.

By Mr. WALLACE: Authorizing the election of a Judge of Nisi Prius in Philadelphia and fixing his salary at six thousand dollars.

By Mr. WHITE: Allowing executors and administrators in a representative capacity to be witnesses.

Limiting the punishment of contempt of court to five years imprisonment at the utmost.

By Mr. HOWARD: Authorizing Pittsburgh to purchase property and erect a market house.

Extending the time for filing claims for costs of sewer on Fifth avenue, and continuing liens thereon.

Releasing Allegheny county from payment of interest on penalty for default in payment of State tax of 1869.

Supplement relative to Allegheny County Treasurer, providing that the people of the county shall have the benefit of the use of funds, and not depositaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. LOWRY: Making the new county bill the special order for to-morrow. Adopted.

By Mr. BUTAN: Recounting the allegations of the mismanagement of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College and providing for a special committee of three to investigate.

Opposed by Messrs. Olmsted, Graham and Wallace, and defeated—yeas, 11; nays, 14.

By Mr. OSTERHOUT: Authorizing the Finance Committee to extend the investigation of the Treasury back ten years. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC BILLS PASSED.

Repealing the third section of the act of 1867, relating to judicial sales.

Requiring interrogatories to be filed in attachment cases on or before the return day of the writ.

THE RECORD CONTRACT.

Bergner's Legislative Record contract was discussed till recess, and renewed in the afternoon.

Messrs. Smith, Niles, Davis, Humphries and Bowman spoke for and Messrs. White, Brown, Reinoehl, McCreary, Skinner and Vankirk against.

The contract was defeated. On the call of yeas and nays Messrs. Adaire, Beans, Church, Cloud, Comley, Dawson, Deininger, Ellis, Hill, Hong, Humphries, Josephs, McKinstry, Millar (of Allegheny), Niles, Parsons, Smith, Stokes, Thomas and Strand were the only Representatives voting aye, and before the vote was announced Messrs. Adaire, Davis, Josephs and Smith changed their votes to no. The vote then stood ayes 16 nays 76.

Mr. WEBB (Bradford) understood the changes of votes to be made for an opportunity to reconsider when the job was set up, and immediately moved a reconsideration, which was voted down by a heavy *viva voce* vote, thus cutting off the right to make another similar motion.

Adjourned.

—Mrs. Haral, of Devinda, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, recently became insane on religious matters. On Tuesday last, in the absence of her husband, she obtained a razor and attempted to cut her throat, when her daughter, aged twelve years, snatched it from her, and ran toward an out-house to hide it. The mother overtook the daughter, and after a struggle regained the razor, and was about to draw it across her throat a second time, when another daughter, fifteen years old, placed her hand there, and received a terrible gash. The mother then succeeded in wrenching the razor from ear to ear, dying immediately.

—A dispatch from Hayti states that Salnave was shot on the 20th. Other advices state that he was captured on the 13th, in the woods, near Sai Tien, in the South and taken to Port au Prince, where he was heavily ironed and thrown into prison. The people there went into ecstacies at his capture, and the event was celebrated for days by processions, and dancing in the streets, and festivities of all kinds. One hundred and fifty of Salnave's followers were captured with him, many of whom have been executed. A new President will be elected on the 1st of February.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held at Boston, yesterday, resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the near prospect of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, urging that the Nation should give land to the negroes and chastening the precipitate admission of half loyal States as a needless betrayal of the Nation and a foul wrong to the loyal masses who look to Congress for protection. Speeches were made by Aaron M. Powell, Col. T. W. Higginson, Rev. W. H. Channing, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Laughlin, of Ohio, and others.

—At Providence, R. I., Wednesday evening, Mrs. Sutcliffe, wife of Henry Sutcliffe, residing at Manchester, N.H., attempted to kill Mrs. Adriana P. Mercer as she was entering her residence, by shooting her with a revolver. Mrs. Sutcliffe was able to discharge but one chamber of the pistol, the ball from which slightly wounded Mrs. Mercer. Mrs. S was taken into custody. Both parties moved in respectable society, but there had been trouble caused by jealousy. Mrs. S. was in Providence for the purpose of prosecuting Mrs. M. for breaking up her family.

—The House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature organized on Wednesday. R. R. Moorhorter, (Rep.) was chosen Speaker over J. E. Bryant (Conservative) by twenty-four majority. Three members of the House—Donaldson, Munn and Talifero—have been declared ineligible by the military commission, and the seats of sixteen members were declared vacant, owing to their refusal and failure to take the oath required by the laws of the United States.

—A northern bound stock train on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad met with an accident at Wellington on Wednesday morning. By the breaking of a car axle, eight or ten cars freighted with cattle and hogs were thrown from the track.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Georgia Legislature—District Affairs and the President—Mr. Corbin Appears and Testifies, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day:

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—To General E. D. Townsend: The House was organized to-day by the election of Mr. McWhorter, Republican candidate, as Speaker. Three persons were excluded as ineligible. Eleven of those whose cases were inquired into, were pronounced eligible. Sixteen who had refused to take the oath were declared to have been ineligible by their refusal, and one whose case was sent to the Board, having failed to appear and being absent from the city, was forbidden to take a part in the organization. After a careful examination of the act of December 22d, I decided that the fourth section would not permit me to seat the candidates having the next highest number of votes in place of persons found to be ineligible.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major General.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

The Mayor of Washington and Register of Deeds have had an interview with the President in regard to District matters, in the course of which the President is represented as saying, referring to the former visit of citizens, he did not know how they came to suppose he would recommend to Congress that appropriations ought to be made for this city. He had been under the impression it was his intention now. A recommendation of this character at present would be disregarded. Western members are specially tenacious in regard to this subject. Time and more information would soften the asperities of the moment. He had been a little for one, and was his wish now, to see before the close of his term of office the Capital take rank with the first in the world, to beautify, adorn and improve it so as to be a source of pride to the nation and worthy of our great achievements and admiration of foreigners visiting the United States. The year closing March 3d would show a great reduction of the public debt and less taxation, and by that time Congress might see the necessity of improving our avenues and public works, and he had no doubt the time would come when Cabinet Ministers would be furnished with houses free of rent by the Government. To suppose that men representing the nation could, on a pittance of $8,000, give grand dinners and receptions was simply ridiculous.

The President was asked by the Register whether it was not best under the circumstances for the Mayor to draw up, in brief, a statement as to the wants of the District, and what would give almost entire satisfaction to all classes of citizens. The President indorse the same, or accompany it by a letter of his own to Congress, and thus do something practical for the relief of our citizens. The Mayor desired to know whether the plan suggested and the statement of the Register was satisfactory to the President. He doubted very much if any other would give satisfaction. Four-fifths of the Republicans of the District were opposed to the curtailment of the franchise. This plan might harmonize conflicting opinions and result in unity, if he would in that letter explain what was essentially necessary to have avenues and streets ought to be improved and why the Government should feel an interest in our loyal existence.

The President replied he would take great pleasure in being the medium of transmitting such letter to Congress, with such endorsement as he might deem proper and expedient; that he could not see why the Government, which owned half of the taxable property of the city, should be asked to bear more than its share of liability to adorn and embellish the Capital.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the Kansas Indian Superintendency, and a Committee of the Society of Friends, including George W. Wistar, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs this morning to urge appropriations to carry out their plan for educating and civilizing the various tribes under their charge. The Committee promised careful consideration.

MR. CORBIN APPEARS.

Mr. Corbin, of New York, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day and was examined at some length in reference to the recent gold panic in New York. His examination will be concluded to-morrow. He positively declines to divulge any of his testimony, on the ground that it would be showing disrespect to the Committee.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated James B. Jennings receiver of public monies at Ionia, Michigan; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard, to be removed.

DISMISSED.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, convicted by court martial of assaulting Lieutenant O'Connor, has been dismissed the service.

COLORED TROOPS.

All the disposable colored troops at Carlisle Barracks have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to the 10th cavalry.

ICE.

CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is unable to accommodate applicants for supplies of seeds, plants, &c.

GIVING HIS VIEWS.

Secretary Boutwell was, to-day, at the Capitol presenting his views before the Finance Committee.

SWORN IN.

John F. Lewis was sworn in this morning as United States Senator from Virginia.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week were $8,371,426.

TENNESSEE.

Five Colored Men Lynched—The Suffrage Question in the Constitutional Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 27.—The details of the recent tragedy in Carroll county were received to-day. The five colored men who confessed the murder of Col. Coleman, Sunday night, were examined at Huntingdon, Tuesday, before the Magistrates' Court, and sent to jail for tr

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp quiet.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¼@121¾.

IT IS SAID that there are but two members of the Virginia Legislature, who cannot take the oath of the new law.

THE returns, filed with the Secretary o the Commonwealth elect Senator WATT by a clear majority of one hundred and seventy-five. More than that, it is said that WATT's counsel will undoubtedly be able to show that Diamond received over five hundred fraudulent votes.

THE editor of the Corry *Republican*, Mr. A. M. Martin, is Assistant Messenger of the Senate. He is also Senator Lowry's private Secretary. Senator GRAHAM was quite right in calling attention to the fact that the scrivener for the Erie Senator was paid out of the State Treasury.

THE *Commercial* prints a letter from Harrisburg, which charges Senator GRAHAM with making an unjust insinuation against the man Lowry, and adds: "Senator Lowry has faults—perhaps grievous ones—but he is the peer of his maligners." Our own Senator's twenty thousand friends in Allegheny county will smile at this childish exhibition of malignity.

A HARRISBURG letter says:

Representative Humphries, of Allegheny, has introduced a novel bill with reference to the insurance business. Although none of the intended features are incorporated in the document, yet one of the sections grants extraordinary powers, under which the proposed system will be allowed to be adopted. The bill will incorporate an insurance company at Pittsburgh, which proposes to insure banks, merchants, etc., against defalcation by employes, and to insure the bail given by prisoners for their appearance at court. This is an exceedingly novel measure in this country, but the institution will be patterned after a similar one in France, where, it is said, the plan has succeeded admirably.

THE MORTAL REMAINS of GEORGE PEABODY have been brought to his native land. The relics will be committed to their last resting-place during the next week, with ceremonies in which the sovereignties, as well as the peoples, of the two formost nations on the globe will participate, with a sincerity of respect as deep as the formal pomps of the occasion will be imposing. Thus the civilization of the whole earth pays tribute to the worth of a simple citizen, affording the most striking illustration, known to any times, of an universal recognition of the truth—"an honest man's the noblest work of God"!

THE Lancaster *Examiner* refers to the activity of one Josephs, as a go-between in consolidating the Billingfelt-Lowry-Democratic Coalition. Can that be the Josephs, whose celebrated mortgage was among the assets attempted to be turned over by a former State Treasurer, as a portion of the public funds, to his successor, on retiring from office? The people have a special interest in clearing up this part of the arrangement. It will then be in order to inquire how that mortgage got into the State Treasury, without a criminal violation, by somebody, of the 70th section of the Statute of Crimes. Is this Josephs the same Josephs, Democratic Representative from Philadelphia, who, the other day, voted to re-elect Irwin State Treasurer? and if so, what then?

WE HOPE that the Democratic partners in our Coalition of reformers at Harrisburg will not follow the example of their political friends in Ohio, pumping the Treasury dry and leaving the State without means to support its government, except under new and increased taxation. This has been the result following a Democratic legislation for two years in the neighboring State. Its chief financial officer, the Auditor, announces that in November next there will be but $64,000 of cash means to meet liabilities, accruing a and before that date, of over half a million dollars. This menacing embarrassment, which can only be obviated by an increase of 5 10 of a mill in the rate of levy for State purposes, has been produced thus:

By the increased expenses of the last two sessions of the General Assembly, by the addition of eleven new judges in the judicial forces of the State, by the purchase of land and establishing thereon a Reform School for Girls, the unusual expenses of traveling committees of the Legislature, and the extraordinary appropriations for miscellaneous purposes made at the last two sessions of the General Assembly.

PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

Last night the committee on the case of Watt and Diamond met to vote on the motion of Watt's counsel to quash the petition of Diamond. This vote was of vital importance. Quashing the petition at once ended the case. *Yesterday morning* the Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus and decided to support the new county project of Morrow B. Lowry solid, as a party. Lowry, it is alleged, owns a large amount of real estate at Titusville. Titusville is to be the new county seat. The building of court house, jail, &c., at public cost, will enhance the value of property there very largely. Lowry went against quashing the petition of Diamond! Will any gentleman be kind enough to put that and that together?

GREAT RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

The Little Miami Railroad, extending from Columbus, Ohio, to Cincinnati, has just been leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. The lease is perpetual, and the rental $480,000 per annum, payable quarterly, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central. The latter is the great contracting party in this case, for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road is really an extension of the Pennsylvania Central in that direction. This great corporation has now the absolute control of the roads extending to Cincinnati, and thence, on the south side of the Ohio, to Louisville, to St. Louis via Columbus and Indianapolis, and to Chicago by the Fort Wayne road. It has, moreover, lately purchased the Cincinnati and Wilmington road. Speaking of these movements, the *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

"Already the Pennsylvania Central is bridging the Ohio at this place; it controls the road south of the Ohio to Louisville, and the time is not far distant when it will control the Louisville and Nashville road. Other great interests now terminating here will stimulate the construction of the proposed great trunk road to the South, and we are thus on the eve of grand developments in that direction—developments that will make Cincinnati to the Southwest what Chicago is to the Northwest.

"But the end is not yet. The Cleveland and Columbus, Lake Shore and New York Central lines, are without an independent entrance into Cincinnati, and are excluded from the game that is being played for the business of the Southwest. In the lease made by the Little Miami, the Cleveland and Columbus road is provided for as well as it could be done; but a competitor runs the engines. This of course will not be satisfactory to the Lake Shore interests. A new line, therefore, that will give the Vanderbilt lines an independent entrance into Cincinnati, is sure to be constructed."

The Pennsylvania Central is now by far the most powerful corporation in this country, and probably controls more miles of road than any other in the world. Still, it has formidable rivals in the two great New York roads and in the Baltimore and Ohio, all of which are laboring like giants to extent their control over the North-west, the Central-west and the South-west, and have been so far successful that the Pennsylvania road, great as it is, is not and cannot be an absolute monopoly. But so far as it is a salutary check upon the all-grasping power of New York, we, as Pennsylvanians, may rightfully rejoice in its great success.

A great trunk line is about to be constructed from Cincinnati directly south through Kentucky. A bill to incorporate this company is now before the Legislature, one of the provisions of which is to authorize the city of Cincinnati to borrow ten millions of dollars, and issue bonds secured by mortgage on the road for that amount. This provision, of course, will require concurrent legislation in Ohio. Under what control that road will come may be inferred from the fact stated above, that already the Pennsylvania Central is bridging the Ohio at Cincinnati.

THE CHINAMEN.

The coming of these quiet, docile, industrious, ingenious, and singularly imitative people to our shores, first to form a distinct and strongly marked class, and ultimately, we suppose, to slough off these distinctive marks of race, language, customs and nationality, and become incorporated among the many diverse elements that is to make up that peculiar type of nationality which will result from this unique agglomeration of all the peoples that are flowing together on this continent, with no rigid laws to keep them asunder or to hold one set up and keep another down, and which will be known as *American*. Here, for the first time in the annals of the race, people of all nationalities are thrown together, not as such, but as individuals, and here only it is that one all mastering language swallows up the diverse tongues which would, were they adhered to, make a Babal of our country.

Heretofore Western Europe and Africa have furnished our national stock, the white and the black, the most widely separated in that most obvious feature. But now comes the yellow, to take its place in whatever position Providence and its own capabilities may assign to it. All came to labor, either voluntarily or involuntarily, as freemen or as slaves. Slavery necessarily made two classes or castes; but that distinction, so far as law is concerned, was recently abolished, and all men were set upon an even platform legally; now a third party from the farthest Orient steps upon the same platform, and asks a place where he may earn his bread and better his condition. The Englishman, the Irishman, the German and the Chinaman all come in obedience to the same impulse.

The coming of these people of strange language, and still stranger religious ideas, without the faintest notion of political liberty in accord with our ideas, and coming, as they are doing, like a flood from that ocean of humanity whence they spring, has been to many of our people a cause of solicitude. The question is, are our institutions strong enough to take in, educate, elevate and assimilate this dark-minded, heathenish horde? Or will they, by the sheer weight of their intellectual degradation, drag us down to a lower plane? Can our Christianity grapple with their Budhism? and shall Christ or Confucious dominate the faith and morals of the communities to be founded on the Pacific shores by the meeting of these two great human tides?

We have thought a good deal about this, and the result of our reflections is, that no apprehension need be entertained that the tide of civilization and of progress is in any danger of being checked or retarded by the influx of Chinamen, no matter how fast they may pour in. The civilization they bring (and we would by no means despise it) is non progressive to the last degree, and their religious faith has nothing in it in the slightest manner aggressive. The large majority of those who have yet come over are not Budhists, but followers of Confucius, whose system in its purity hardly reaches to a Supreme Being or another world at all; but is rather a system of moral ethics in which are many excellent things, among which filial reverence is made supreme. So great has been the influence of that precept of their ancient teacher, that this reverence to ancestors has long been carried beyond the grave, and many superstitious rites have grown out of it. But that is not all. They have for centuries lived like so many children of one family, of which the Emperor is the acknowledged head; and the same sentiment of veneration felt for an immediate parent is carried up to him as the great father of all. Hence their government is patriarchal rather than autocratic.

We have said that they are like children of one family; and indeed they are but children, docile, submissive, patient and teachable. Their reasoning powers are extremely feeble; yet they are wonderfully ready and ingenious, but only by imitation. Show a Chinaman how to perform any kind of handicraft, and he will do it at once, and do it well; but if you err or blunder in the operation, he will do the same every time, until he is told not to do so. This marvelous imitative power makes the Chinamen very valuable as operatives in many kinds of manufactories, especially in those of textile fabrics. Where the work to be done is a fixed and unvarying routine of operations, requiring close care and watchfulness, no people in the world are their equals.

In a short time, when the Northern Pacific Railroad shall be made to Puget's Sound, running, as it will, for hundreds of miles through a country of mild and equable climate, very much like that of Great Britain, abounding in water power more, probably, than any other of equal extent in the world, and terminating in the midst of vast and exhaustless coal mines, we may expect to see that country become very soon the seat of immense and various manufacturing industries, in which these Chinamen will be to a great extent the operatives. They are willing to work for less wages than are our own people; and, indeed, their frugal and simple habits, acquired in their own overcrowded country, enable them to do so and still save money. With a railroad leading to the Atlantic States on one side, and the Pacific Ocean on the other, at the point where the most ancient and non-progressive myriads of the world are met by the most energetic people that ever existed, bringing with them their machinery, their skill, and their gentle yet resistless dominating power, that country, watered by the Columbia and its branches, and resting upon that magnificent harbor which for hundreds of miles affords secure anchorage to sea-going vessels, will become the theatre of more business, more productive industry, than any other part of this continent.

The influx of the people of China is destined to have quite as important a bearing upon the industrial interests of this country as upon its civilization, and that influence will reach back to Europe. That mine of cheap labor upon the opposite shore of the Pacific is quite as inexhaustible as the coal mines on Van Couver's Island and around Puget's Sound, and as the streams which gush from the lofty and far-extending sides of the Rocky Mountains.

We have glanced at the impression which the influx of these strangers will have upon our civilization, our Christianity, and our industrial interests; now what impression shall our more energetic civilization have upon them? God seems to have sent them to our shores not only to labor but to learn. What shall we teach them? Shall it be that "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye *not so* to them?" for that will be the lesson, if we do not treat them justly and kindly.

HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1870.

For the information of your readers permit me to give the location of the Allegheny delegation here. Senators Graham and Howard, with Representatives Millar, Walton and Kerr, are at the Lochiel Hotel; Humphreys and Taylor are at the Jones House, and White is at Mrs. Espy's, on Front street. They are all in good health, except Mr. Kerr, who is slightly indisposed, but is rapidly regaining his wonted good health. The Allegheny delegation this year will compare very favorably with any of its predecessors for many years previous.

Messrs. Jeremy, Morgan and Faas, candidates for Flour Inspector, with Messrs. D. L. Smith and Thos. Harris, applicants for Sealer of Weights and Measures, are on hands looking after their interests as best they can. The Governor seems very reticent, and gives none of the applicants any satisfaction. The indications, however, to those who pretend to know, are that Wilson, of Westmoreland, will make the Flour Inspectorship, and Smith the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Yours, &c., FORT PITT.

The Suez Canal—The Level of the Two Seas.

It appears from the support of a careful survey by a nautical man, published in the London *Shipping Gazette*, that the Suez canal is in every respect a great success, and is working handsomely; but the most interesting fact reported is that throughout the canal a steady current moves from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, varying in its velocity from three knots an hour, near Suez, to a knot and a half at the Mediterranean outlet. This proves that the level of the Red Sea is higher than the level of the Mediterranean, and the question naturally recurs, if so, why?

It is simply because of the tremendous evaporation of the Mediterranean. This great inland sea is fed from the east by the powerful current of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles from the Black Sea, and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west through the Straits of Gibraltar, and by numerous rivers on both sides, and yet the hot and thirsty winds which sweep across it from the great desert of Africa keep it down by evaporation below the general ocean level.

The evaporation from the Red Sea per square mile, with a roasting descent on each side, and nearer the equator is immensely greater than that from the Mediterranean; but as the Red Sea is only a narrow gulf running up from the Indian Ocean, its aggregate loss is compartively small and easily supplied. At its northern extremity, at Suez, therefore, it is kept nearer the general level of the ocean than is the Mediterranean along the African coast.

But granting all this, what does it signify in a practical view of the Suez Canal? It signifies that the canal has become a river or an arm of the Indian Ocean, flowing into the Mediterranean, and that, unless this continual current be checked, the flow of this inlet will in time wash down the sandy banks of the canal into its channel and fill it up. That is what it signifies in a business point of view. If the report in question is correct—and we have no reason to doubt it—a pair of locks will be necessary at the Suez inlet to regulate the flow from the Red Sea. Otherwise, a heavy wind up this sea for several days duration, may create such a current in the canal as to choke it up with the washings from its banks in a single night.

THE following facts and figures are adduced in Administration circles as evidence that the figures upon which Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts based his charges of extravagance against the present Administration were erroneous, to the extent of at least $23,000,000. The error seems to be in the estimate book, from which Mr. Dawes appears to have taken his data without much examination of details. It will be remembered that he stated the estimates of the present Administration, for the year 1870, were $331,000,000, and those of Johnson's for 1869, were only $303,000,000. It turns out that the estimates of Secretary Boutwell, in his annual report, were only $291,000,000, or $12,000,000 less than those of Mr. McCulloch, instead of $28,000,000 greater, as stated by Mr. Dawes. Of this any one can satisfy himself by referring to the Secretary's report. This wide difference is mainly explained by the fact that the gross estimated expenditures in the Post-office Department, amounting to $25,581,093, are included in the aggregate of $331,000,000, which formed the basis of Mr. Dawes animadverdions, whereas McCulloch's aggregate of $303,000,000 includes only the postal deficiency, i. e., the excess of the postal expenditures over the postal receipts, which of course is the true measure of the cost of that Department to the country. Singularly enough the postal deficiency is also included in the present aggregate, being added to the estimated gross expenditures, and is moreover exaggerated by a typographical error of $7,000,000. To put the estimates of this year on a par with those of last year, in respect to the items embraced in them, it is therefore necessary to subtract from the $331,000,000 above mentioned, the $25,581,093, and leaving less than $300,000,000 as the total estimates. Other items, which should also be deducted, make up the slightly remaining discrepancy between the estimate book and Secretary Boutwell's report. There can scarcely be any mistake in these figures, as they are based upon a minute and careful examination of the public accounts. It seems, then, that the actual estimates for the year 1871 are only $291,000,000 instead of $331,000,000. It may also be mentioned that, of this comparatively moderate sum, $5,520,000 is for interest on the bonds owned by the Government, and designed to go into the sinking fund as a contribution to the liquidation of the public debt.

PARIS is being prepared for another exciting time. Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried before the High Court of Justice for the killing of Victor Noir. The court, according to the London *Spectator*, is less liable to illicit influence from the throne than an ordinary court—its jury, which is very large, being composed of men selected by lot from Councillors General of two years standing, that is from the most eminent men of France—and its Judges have nothing to hope from any one except Ollivier himself, who, a short time since, told all his subordinates that he insisted on one thing only—justice. The decree sending the Prince for trial accuses him of "homicide," a word which in France covers any kind of killing from murder to misadventure, and extenuating circumstances cannot be alleged except by a heavy majority—three-fifths, we believe, of all present. The proceedings are of the ordinary kind; the accused can be interrogated, and his past life must be given as *prima facia* evidence of his intention in the act—a piece of evidence which in this instance will tell heavily against the Prince.

THE oath in the Virginia bill, which disqualifies all who, having sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion, is in fact not Mr. Drake's, but that which is in the old Reconstruction acts, and was required in all the reconstructed States. It is that known as article 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment; and under it only one or two members of the legislature will be excluded.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL has made the following changes in Pennsylvania Post Offices: Rice's Landing, Greene county—Thomas Lucas, vice L. Hughes, deceased. Heistersburg, Fayette county—C. Hostetter, vice J. Armstrong, deceased. New Scottsville, Beaver county—D. Shafer, vice S. Shafer, declined. Oak Grove, Erie county—Change name to Mill Grove.

The Murderers' Execration.

Bohner and Vanbordenberg, the murderers of the Pelchat family, in October last, have been convicted at Huntington, Pa., of murder in the first degree. It will be remembered that the murder was the most brutal that has occurred in Central Pennsylvania for many years. On their trial, the following translations were read, of letters written by the prisoners and found on their persons. Could one read anything more shockingly brutal?

HUNTINGDON, December 25, 1869.—*An open letter to the farmers (rough people in German) and blood hounds in Huntingdon:*

In strength of my office and in the name of the devil I take the pen in order to announce not my death but yours on this Christmas. Rascals that you are, you wanted to kill us as we didn't do the crime. We were four of us—the two who done the crime made their escape. By that reason I came to the conclusion to save my life, for the merciless fate did threaten me with death. We resolved it was better for one man to die than two. We were to be gone long ago, but we had not yet weapons. But for that purpose we received them, for the proverb says, "Patience, reason and time, (that will be three noble things) a man that is able to wait can make everything possible." Who the man was that done the crime you needn't know, you can ask himself. For that purpose I gave up my belief that I knew it—there is no God in Heaven The hog shepherd sitting in the court knows it. Lytle—or whatever his bad name may be—he wanted to bring me some snuff, the damned blood hound. He will receive not tobacco but a pistol shot to go to hell. Yes, you German, you said that you were ashamed—you shall not shame yourselves much longer, you will receive in the same time a ball of death. Who these are I keep it for myself. You were right in telling in the newspapers. I have laughed heartily over that crime, and I shall kill you like mad dogs. Now we deserve death. If you want to follow us you can do it; then our balls will kill you. If you believe on a God you can pray once before you meet us for our balls will bore your breast. You must not believe you are going to capture us again so quickly like Altoona. We were not prepared for that, but now we can see how it stands—everybody we will cross will be knocked down. O, with what pleasure we will receive them who are coming after us. It makes no difference whether brother or friend, you are all lost in death, for we have money and good weapons already this very day. Yes, we are going in company and woe to you people of Huntingdon. Your town shall be laid in ashes and whoever will resist shall be shot down. I repeat again, you shall not follow us and if you will do it I shall make a trial with you then. I have got a good eye which never misses the right centre. I need only one finger of my right hand and you * * * must leave the world and go to hell. That all this will happen I testify it here with my signature. GODFRIEDT.

From devil, from hell, from death and destruction.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 1st, 1870.

I'm taking the pen to the new law which after centuries till the close of the world will be remembered by me. You wanted the history of my life so I want to give it to you with the pen this time and the next time with the ball. I get along better with the ball than with. We could have left Altoona but was too light. I wanted to get into prison and then to get out of it; that makes the law book full. The watchmen in Altoona (the rascals) have stolen all the money and we should suffer for it; so is it; the small ones get hanged and the big ones get free. Those bloodhounds of watchmen in Altoona; they shall die the first day. I wish they could enjoy that stolen money. I will enjoy too, to use my new weapons for them. They shouldn't fall by a murderer's hand, but by the hand of a noble one. Yes I do it with my hand. Others are doing it with the mouth and the heart; that I call murder. I want to explain to you everything right, for you are all made of a bad stuff. I do not wonder you are going to a church and sleeping with a wife that keeps you in dullness till you die like a dog. But we, we are made of gold and jewels. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! in the name of the devil and his servants may live. You damned cattle! You believe in God, you want to go to heaven. You can go. * * *

The ministers of the gospel came to see us too. I sent them off right away. I told them that I ran all these things off with my shoes. All the ministers of the gospel should be hanged, only it isn pity for the ropes; but one I will not condemn, that is Mr. Steckel. He speaks German and is a man who I like. I'll get shut of him otherwise—I'll get tired or sleepy. I'll change my mind with the world and to-day, on the new year, I'll count how much lead and shot I need in the next twenty years, especially for the dogs who are sitting in the Court and who are made of the same bad stuff—and such dogs want to take our lives. Every human being has that right, but they must not catch themselves. Yes, you would have laughed if you would have seen us hanging on the rope. * * *

The thick Brown and that dog which has taken my money in the jail—prepare yourselves for death. I'll come like a thief in the night and demand your lives.

Here follows eighteen verses of jargon, profanity and threats alike senseless and unintelligible, and the writing closes as follows:

This night you will all become angry on account of me for I will slay the shepherd and the sheep will scatter.

Behold, here a pen mark brings the death, death, death.

X X X

I make three crosses for my name is from a Cross. From MAN DEVIL.

The Foreign Population of Maine.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Maine, concerning the report of the special commission appointed to ascertain what measures, if any, should be adopted by that State to encourage settlements in the unpeopled townships. The commission made an extended tour of observation through the county of Aroostook, where nearly all the important townships of Maine are situated.

Some time since, the cultivation of wheat nearly ceased in Aroostook on account of the ravages of the weevil. Two years ago an experimental crop of wheat was grown. It turned out well. Last year double the quantity was sowed, with like good result; and this season sufficient wheat has been harvested to feed the entire county.

The dwellers in the fertile valley of the St. John—refugees from Acadia—are ignorant and peculiar, but still an interesting people. Driven from their homes by the conquering Briton, they were wise enough to select for the place of their exile the very 'garden of Maine.'

The farms of these settlers run in narrow stripes from river to road, and to the hills beyond. In this way a farm a mile long is frequently but a few rods in width. The dwellings are chiefly built on the main road, and the commissioners drove for fifty miles from the eastern boundary of the State through an almost continuous village.

The houses are nearly all wooden and of a uniform pattern, low studded, with concave roof and projecting eaves. Indoors, the spinning wheel and loom occupy an honorable position, and here the mixed wool of white and black flocks is made into homespun grey clothing. A hole burrowed into the nearest hill side serves for cellar—a structure of small stones and mud in the door yard is their oven, and water is heated in a large pot slung over a pole by the brook side.

The language of the Madawaskans is French—their mother tongue. Of the men, a very few speak English well—many can hold a broken conversation in our tongue—but most of them, together with the women and children, speak almost exclusively French. In some localities scarce an English word is uttered or understood. Even the town records are often kept in French. At Grant Isle, while the commission were examining the books of the town clerk, it was impossible to prevent a smile, in ascertaining that there had been voted the past year for school purposes the sum of "*deux cent piastres*"—certainly an unusual kind of money with which to educate children in Yankee land.

Traveling south from Fort Kent, along the West Aroostook road, houses and clearances become less and less frequent; and after the plantations of Wallagrass and Eagle Lake are passed, it is an almost unbroken solitude till the settlement about Portage Lake is reached.

In fact, nearly all the settled part of Aroostook is along the Eastern and Northern boundary of the State, and is in shape like a scythe laid upon the ground; the Eastern tier of townships is the handle and the valley of the St. John the blade. Inside this imaginary scythe is a vast unpeopled country, larger than the State of Massachusetts, whose virgin soil awaits the real scythe and plough of the settler.

The commission then discuss the question of Scandinavian immigration, which they contend naturally flows to us. They say the climate of Maine, especially of Aroostook, is much like that of Sweden and Norway.

No Mother.

"She has no mother." What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance, no mother! We must go down the hard, rough path of life and become inured to care and sorrow in their sternest forms before we can take home to our own experience the dread reality—no mother, without a struggle and a tear. But when it is said of a frail young girl, just passing from childhood toward the life of a woman, how sad is the story summed up in that short sentence! Who shall now check the wayward fancies—who shall now bear with the errors and failings of the motherless daughter? Let not the cup of sorrow be overflowed by the harshness of your bearing, or your sympathizing coolness. Is she heedless of your doings? Is she forgetful of her duty? Is she careless of her movements? Remember, oh, remember, she has no mother.

And the poor boy too, with none to care for him or to administer to his comfort. You see him sportive with his companions, perhaps rude, may be at times wicked—he has no mother to warn and chide him—no, no mother to shed her softening influence over him. And when he goes to bed strange fears creep over him, and a desolation of spirit that no tongue can express. He is turned out into the world to battle its storms alone, and when pain and weariness press upon him, no words of pitying sympathy fall on his ears—no soft hand soothes and supports him. Remember, oh, remember, he has no mother!—*Ex.*

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skilful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A BODY AND MIND DISEASE.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquillizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is a comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force as is always the case when unmedicated alcoholic stimulants are the means relied on. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful tone to the digestive organs. But this is not all. The aperient and mild bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If the torpid flow of bile, the reserve fund brought within its proper limits, and if the bilessy organ be latent and to spare, it is found that the effects, both upon the discharging organs is salutary, and in the case of habitual costiveness the action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the cutaneous perspiration, and throw a congestion of the liver, coughs and colds. *The best safeguard against* and efficient remedy for *fooling* neglect, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promises.

NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be pre ented.

ja26:100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 14th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7 DIRECTORS,

ja22:90 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner of Market and Water Streets, PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M and 1 o'clock P. M.

ja21:s6 D. C. HELTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, Corner 32d and Railroad Streets.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. DITHRIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary. ja22:87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja22:mwf

REMOVAL.

Merchants Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, ASSETS, $841,648.03.

MARKET FIRE INS. CO., N. Y., Participation, ASSETS, $684,811.40.

Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, ASSETS, $400,000 00.

EDWARD I. HUGHES, Agent, Removed to 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

j 12:s80

SILVER WARE!

We have on hand and are receiving a very handsome assortment of BEST QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE, which we will sell as low as can be bought in New York.

CASTORS, BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, SYRUP PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS, GOBLETS, SOUP TUREENS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street. ja22

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

5,000 POUNDS OF

PURPLE BROWN MINERAL PAINT.

Inquire of H. M. LONG & CO., Dalzell's Building, Duquesne Way.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRIDAY, JA

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 10 Cents,

FAST COLORED DARK CALICOS.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

A GOOD ARTICLE

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN.

At 50 Cents,

All-Wool Cassimeres.

At 50 Cents,

ALL-WOOL POPLIN PLAIDS.

A NEW STOCK OF

Black and Colored American Poplins, Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens, Plaid and Embroidered Shirt Fronts,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

BELL

&

MOORHOUSE,

SUCCESSORS TO

BATES & BELL,

OFFER

WINTER GOODS

Of All Kinds

Very Cheap,

TO CLOSE THE STOCK.

ja6:15

DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 50c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new clean goods.

At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.

At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.

At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.

At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Buck Mitts.

At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.

At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.

At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.

At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Merino Shirts.

At 40c. Men's Heavy Gray Merino Drawers.

At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Undervests, good quality.

At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Drawers, good quality.

New Goods Daily Opening

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

ja22

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Lace and Lace Articles, Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Sash and Bow Ribbons, Satin and Bonnet Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Cloak Loops and Ornaments, Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

j 14

SAID BY SOME THREE PERSONS TO BE

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

On a long credit if desired, in the Seventeenth ward, (Lawrenceville,) 100 feet more or less, fronting on Butler street, running back 402 feet to Summit street, 40 feet wide, with two houses on it, renting for $240 per year, with the best soft water, and fruit, shrubbery, &c. Also, 100 feet more or less fronting on Davison street, running back to said Summit street 320 feet, with one house and a good spring of soft water. Rent for $240 per year. Both pieces contains large quantities of loam and sharp sand.

N. B.—I will sell the naked ground at the rate of $4,000 less than has recently been valued by Viewers for a street close by, and all the improvements at a fair valuation.

Also, for sale, that four story Warehouse on the corner of Liberty and Hancock streets, Pittsburgh, occupied by Messrs. M. McCullough, Jr., & Co., 20 feet front on Liberty street, 110 feet on Hancock and 20 feet on Exchange alley. Requires no recommendation. Also, four two story Brick Houses, all in a row, six rooms each, three on a floor, on Lacock street, Allegheny, near Hand street bridge. Rents for $345 each per year. Also, four acres of choice land with a new painted and papered Brick House, 6 rooms, wash house, two wells, cisters, stable, &c., &c., where I now reside. All or any can be bought on a long credit, or short, as it may suit purchasers. Inquire of E. WILKINS, at John Hays', No. 230 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JANUARY 18 1870. ja19:s79

L. B. FULTON ..... O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUARY 28th.

AT

SEMPLE'S,

l Street, Allegheny City.

Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Infant's Robes, Lace and Hamburg Edgings, Hosiery and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs.

At $1.50.

WHITE HONEY COMB QUILTS,

Large Size.

At $1.75 a Dozen,

Linen Table Napkins,

A GREAT BARGAIN,

At 75 Cents,

Ladies White Merino Underskirts,

A BARGAIN.

A Complete Stock of Housekeeping Dry Goods

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.

Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly

Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.

Golden Drips, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses. Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.

Carolina and Rangoln Rice.

Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.

Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.

ALSO,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.

Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.

Sparkling Moselle, Scharsberg and Johannisberg, Hockheimer, Burgundy &c.

Bradenburg & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.

do do Clarets, imported in bottles

do do White Wines, in bottles.

M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Cataw

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
Jeu4-d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my26

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

The upward tendency in gold yesterday culminated to day at 122, at which some nominal transactions took place, and gradually declined to 121½, closing, however, at 121⅝.

In Government bonds the market was strong and excited at the first board, with an advance in 1881s and 1862s, but at the noon session of the board the market declined and gradually settled down with a fraction below yesterday's quotations. The decline seems to be more in sympathy with lower gold than from any other reason. Each decline brings in new buyers, and since the market is only moderately supplied with bonds all that is offered is readily taken by strong parties in the hope that the easy money market will advance quotations.

Stocks opened quite strong, especially Rock Island, which advanced to 112¾, closing, however, at 111¾. Central sold as high as 95¼, and closed at 94¼. Northwest common sold at 72¾, and closed at 71¾. Lake Shore sold from 84½ to 85¾, and closed dull and heavy. Ohios declined from 16¼ to 25¾. Cleveland & Pittsburg closed between 91 and 91¾. Reading was strong and steady at 95¼ to 95¾. Large lots of Reading are held at Philadelphia which were withdrawn from the market recently, but will be returned as soon as the market is sufficiently advanced, say 97 to 98. Express shares are firm, and a general advance in them is confidently looked for.

The unusual ease in the money market gives great facility in the carrying of stocks, and the increased earnings of some of the western roads warrants permanent higher prices for all Railroad stocks. For Central Pacifics there is some good inquiry at slightly improved quotations, but should winter set in again, and snowdrifts occur, a reaction is more than probable. There was a slight demand for these bonds in Europe, but these sales are spasmodic.

Money in good demand at full rates.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 118, Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 116¾; do 1865, 115¾; do 1865, Consols, 114¾; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 63¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 94½; New York Central, 95; Reading, 95¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Michigan Southern, 84¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 111¾; Chicago & North Western, 71; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89; Erie 23.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £.....	$5,91	$6,05
Paris, per franc.....	24	25⅜
Berlin, thaler.....	89	92
Frankfort, florins.....	50	52

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 115⅝; do. 1865, 115⅝; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114½; do. do. 1867, 114⅝; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 111; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is stated that the Chicago & North western Company intend to issue $720,000 seven per cent. consolidated convertible first mortgage bonds in place of the $600,000 equipment bonds in the sinking fund of the company, and $120,000 of the same outstanding, all of which mature this year. No official notification has been sent to the Stock Exchange. All the Western Pacific Railroad bonds have been closed out at 90 and interest.

Money easy, 4@6 on call loans. Sterling a shade easier, 9@9¼. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 122, advancing to 122¾, declining to 121¾, and closing at 121⅞ bid.

Clearances, $43 000,000.

Government bonds are firmer; Coupons of '81 18¼@18½; do. '62, 15¾@16; do. '64, 15⅝@15¾; do. '65, 15¾@15¾; do. new, 14¾@14¾; do. '67 14¾@14¾; do. '68, 14⅝@14¾; 10 40s, 12¾@13. Pacifics, 11¾@11¾.

The sub-Treasury awarded $1,000,000 at 114 10-100@114 30-100; bids amounted to $4,219,390.

State bonds steady: Missouris, 89; old Tennessees, 55 [new do, 46; old Virginias, 55; new do, 61; old North Carolinas, 40½; new do,25, Louisiana Levee 6s, 65.

Stocks unsettled.

Five Thirty Pieces.—Canton, 54¼; Cumberland, 34¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 8¼; do. preferred, 17¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 37¾; United States, 12¾; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 23; do preferred, 39½; Harlem, 138½; Hudson Scrip, 91¾; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 91; North Western, 74¾; do. preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 72; do. preferred, 86; Wabash, 52¾; do. preferred, 72½; Fort Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 20; do. preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 143; do. preferred, 148; Ohio and Mississippi, 25½; N. J. C., 97½; Dubuque, 108½; C. C. & I. C., 17.

Boston prices: Calumet, 62; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 78; Quincy, 27.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

There is no improvement to note in our general merchandise markets, but as noted yesterday, there seems to be a more cheerful feeling in commercial circircles, and a good spring business is expected, and it is earnestly hoped that these expectations will be fully realized. The receipts of flour and grain are increasing, as the markets both east and west have given evidence of a little back bogo within the past two weeks, an improved business is expected, and there is plenty of room for it. There has been a slight reaction in wheat at Chicago during the past two or three days, and prices are a shade lower. Rumors were circulated there by the "bears" on Tuesday, that the advance reported in Liverpool was manufactured by the "bulls" on this side, and some who bought on Monday were just as anxious to sell on Tuesday, though at a loss. There is no doubt but that the recent advance was most too rapid to be healthy, though the indications point to better quotations than have prevailed for several months. Wheat and flour are both cheaper, relatively, than other commodity, and consequently offer greater inducement to speculators than anything else that can be named at present. As we noted, the other day, in no event, will either of these articles go much lower, but on the contrary the indications are decidedly in favor of an advance, though of course it is not expected that prices will go to where they were during the war, nor anything near thereto, as there is entirely too much of it in the country for that. The Provision market is weak and lower, in the west, the liberal receipts of hogs both live and dressed at Chicago having afforded the packers a chance to operate, and it is said that several eastern orders were withdrawn there on Tuesday in anticipation of lower prices.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@8.

APPLES—In fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering freely and very dull, and cannot be quoted above 3½.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and the market being pretty well glutted, prices are tending downward. Prime Roll cannot be quoted above 28@30 and choice in small packages, at 31@32 cts.

BEANS—The demand is light and market dull; we continue to quote at $2,25@2,75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

BROOM CORN—Is firm and higher, being quoted at 14@18, as to quality.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17½; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18¼@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OILS—Is quiet and unchanged, at 26@26½ cts., for 50 or 100 bbl lots, with the usual advance in a retail way.

DRESSED HOGS.—Continue dull, the demand having fallen off materially within the past week; we now quote at 10½@11 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 7@9 for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries 14 cts., and pitted cherries 30 cts.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, and cannot be quoted above 25c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is firmer and the demand is rather more active, though unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; $1,15@1,18, for fair to prime red. Rye continues dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 85@90c, though we have heard of no sales below 90 cents. Corn is less active, and a shade easier, and we now quote car at 78@80. Oats dull, the demand being very light, and prices unchanged; 46@47 on track and 49@50 to arrive. No movement in barley, and prices are nominal at $1 for spring, and $1,10 for fall.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $17@25 per ton, as to quality.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,45@1,45, and No. 2at 95@95.

Dairy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 14@14½; Sugar Cured do, 15½; Ribbed Sides, 16½; Clear do, 17½; Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19¾. Lard, 17½ in tierces, and 18@18¾ in kegs and pails. Dried Beef, 20½. Mess Pork, $30. Market quiet, and, if anything prices are lower.

POTATOES—Dull, but unchanged; may be quoted at 50c in bulk and 55c sacked.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20

SEEDS—Clover seed is firmer and higher with sales at $8,50@8,75, and the stock in this market pretty well reduced. Timothy seed is dull. Flaxseed is still quoted at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00 proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market has again been dull this week, and while there was no glut the supply nevertheless was in excess of the damand. The main obstacle in the way is the fact that prices are relatively higher in the west than in the east, and as a consequence, nearly all the cattle on sale this week cost too much, and to accept the figures offered would have lost money for their owners. Buyers and, sellers could not get together, there was a difference perhaps of a cent per pound between them on the better grades, and in many instances holders being unwilling to take what was offered here ship ped on further east on their own account, and there are those who think that will go further and fare worse—the fact that New York as well as Buffalo were a shade better yesterday, probably stimulated some to ship who but for this would have sold here, even if they did sustain a loss. Most of the cattle on sale this week was of the commoner grades, not the kind sought for by shippers at this season of the year, and it is probable that farmers and dealers would do better by keeping this grade of stock at home and feed them for a month or two to come. Prime to extra cattle may be quoted at 6@6¾, though it takes something very fine in the present condition of the market to bring the outside figure.

As already intimated the market has been dull and inactive all week, buyers being very clamerous for lower prices, and the holders, as a general thing, were unwilling to accede to, and the result is that while there has been a goodly number of buyers and an average supply of stock, the volume of business will be light; as it is probable that some shippers will return east without having bought anything like their usual number.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870.	*No.*	*Wt.*	*Price*
H. L. & Co. for Strossider.....	18	20,550	6 25
" " " Crouch.....	12	11,550	6 90
Hedges & T. for Crouch.....	12	11,550	6 90
P. O'Connor to G. Fritz.....	18	18,630	5 75
FRIDAY, JAN. 21.			
Hedges & T. for Stafford.....	60	77,520	7 30
" " " Knox.....	17	19,370	7 00
" " " beaver.....	34	40,460	7 00
" " " Crouch.....	17	16,770	5 60
" " " R. Bender.....	34	34,010	5 50
N. Doran to G. Fritz.....	18	21,020	6 70
H. L. & Co. for P. Shatz.....	18	18,900	
" " " Phiefe.....	117	140,250	
Hazelwood & B. for Ziegler.....	9	9,360	6 00
TUESDAY, JAN. 25			
Hedges & T. for Storm.....	19	21,800	6 60
" " " Heskett.....	18	21,060	6 60
" " " Trerman.....	19	20,350	7 00
H. L. & Co. for G. Berly.....	18	18,810	5 90
" " " Ryan.....	19	20,140	6 00
" " " R. A. Thompson	19	18,480	6 62½
" " " J. Roberts.....	8	10,120	7 12½
Trauerman to J. Smith.....	9	9,360	6 00
WEDNESDAY, JAN 26.			
H. L. & Co. for Holmes & P.....	85	98,600	6 25
H. L. & Co. for McFadden.....	12	14,740	.....
H. L. & Co. for G. Clark.....	19	21,850	6 75
H. L. & Co. for Bartlett.....	19	17,520	5 75
H. L. & Co. for Judy.....	18	22,440	7 12½
H. L. & Co. for Thompson.....	14	16,520	7 00
Hedges & F. for Heskett.....	54	59,980	7 00
Hedges & F. for Craig.....	18	19,980	7 00
Hedges & F. for Cain.....	17	20,570	7 15
Hedges & F. for McFadden.....	19	20,160	6 50
Hedges & F. for Tip Top.....	18	20,010	6 40
Hazelwood & B. for Magruder.....	17	16,880	6 50
Casper & Bowman to Eichman.....	51	59,690	7 25
A. Cate's drive to H. Reider.....	8	8,260	6 25
Wm. Wallace to J. Ault.....	18	19,570	6 25
M. Johnston to J. Ault.....	19	19,840	6 00
THURSDAY, JAN. 27TH.			
Hazlwood & B. for Haas & Kruse	32	37,460	7 12½
H. L. & Co. for Snelly.....	18	18,060	6 12½
" " " Worrell.....	16	18,100	7 12½
" " " P. Shatz.....	17	19,920	7 12½
" " " R. A. Thomp'n	12	14,140	5 87½
" " " Judy.....	16	19,040	6 00
Orr & Williams for Cashbeck.....	15	22,800	7 62½
" " " Rector.....	15	17,580	6 25
Smith & Rise for Sampson.....	18	19,260	6 25
Thompson & S. to G. Meahan	19	18,850	6 00
H. W. Friend to K. Kase.....	19	19,000	5 50
Hollingshead to Kelly.....	15	15,900	6 50
J. Fletcher to Hickman.....	18	16,790	5 50

HOGS.

The supply of hogs has continued light since the date of our last report, and while the market is termed a little better, it is by no means active, and prices are no higher than last week. It was thought ten days ago that there would be a reaction, that prices would probably go back to where they were prior to the break down, but according to present indications, it is not likely that these expectations will be realized. The fact that the provision market is weak and down considerably, it is contended, must have an effect on hogs, as the one must sympathize with the other, and it is generally conceded that hogs are relatively higher than any of its products. Packers cannot pay present prices, taking the price of pork, lard and bacon as a basis, and it is certain that butchers cannot take all that offer.

York Hogs sold to-day at 8¾@9¼, and Philadelphia Hogs at 9½@9¾; extra 10c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been unusually large this week, mostly of the commoner grades, and the market today is dull and weak, and prices are lower compared with the early part of the week. Prime fat sheep were not in large supply and consequently brought full prices, while inferior and common stock did not appear to be wanted at any price. We quote good 90 to 100 lb sheep at 5¾@6c, with sales of the last named average during the early part of the week at 6½. Scalawags, and of these there is a large supply, are not wanted and are hard to sell at any price.

Erisman & Co. report having bought to-day 1,000 head averaging 90 lbs at 5¾.

Smith & Blue sold a fancy drove of 150 head, averaging 125 lbs, to John Loyd, at 7¾. They were fed by Peter Kline, of Mahoning county, Ohio.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY Jan. 27, 1870.

To-day has been another blank in the oil business, not a single sale of either crude or refined, and the market is devoid of a single new feture worthy of special notice. The disposition of both manufacturers and dealers is to hold off and await future developments; they seem determined not to strike until the proper time arrives, the time when they can operate with some show of success, and when there is some prospect of realizing something tangible. That that time has not yet arrived is evident; otherwise the market would give some evidence of life and activity, and there would not be so many of our refineries standing idle. That we are nearer to it now than we were 30 or 60 days ago is true, but crude is still relatively higher than refined, and the policy now entertained, and it is a good one, is not to make any movement until a margin has been secured.

CRUDE.

No sales. There was some inquiry for spot oil, with, it is said, 13c bid, while futures continue quiet unchanged. Seller to July may be quoted at 12¾; and buyer's option, same time, 14¾@15—sale yesterday of 2,000 bbls buyer until September at 15.

REFINED.

No transactions—market quiet but firmer. We quote January at 30¾; February at 30¾; February to June at 31; and March to August at 31¾. Buyer all year, quoted at 34½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Chrystal Oil Works 83 bbls, on account A. B. Mills: Spears Ref. 80, on account same; Citizens Oil Works 80, on account Weldon & Sons; Fairview Oil Works 728, on account Lockhart, Frew & Co; Forsyth Bros. 240, on account O. D. Seldick; Sunbeam Oil Works 160, on account W. Robinson; Liberty Oil Works 160, on account same, J. Wilkins 403, on account Phila. & Boston Pet. Co.

Total receipts..... 2,329 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 514 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. & Co. 80 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 506 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Koehler & Co. 400 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

H. W. C. Twedle 120 bbls lubricating oil to J. R. Bartlett, New York.

Total refined..... 1,509 bbls.
Total lubricating..... 120 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton without change; sales 3000 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 13,122 bbls and heavy; sales 6800 bbls at $4 60@4 85 for superfine State western, $5 25@6 for extra State, $5 05@6 15 for extra western, $5 80@6 40 for white wheat extra, $5 75@6 20 for R. H. O., $5 30@6 25 for extra St. Louis, $6 25@8 50 for choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4@5 10. Corn quiet. Whisky unchanged; sales 300 bbls western at $1 for free, wood and iron bound. Wheat—receipts of 11,040 bu, opened dull and heavy, but under 12c for freights, and rather better to New York; by private cable the market closed le better with fair export demand; sales 54 000 bu at $1 18@1 20 for No 2 spring, $1 22 for No 3 do, $1 30@1 32 for red, $1 28@1 31 for winter red and amber western, $1 40 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull and declining. Barley malt quiet. Canada Peas dull; sales 8,000 bu in bond at $1. Corn—receipts of 19,100 bu, market buyers' option, 1,000 bu at 90@95c for new mixed western, $1 07@1 08½ for old do afloat, $1@1 02 for new yellow Jersey, $1 02 for new yellow southern, $1 03@1 05 for new white southern. Oats—receipts of 5,098 bu, heavy and lower; sales at 54@55c for western, 56@57c for western, 59@61c for State. Rice dull at 5¾@6¾c for Carolina. Coffee steady; sales 1,000 bbls Rio on private terms. Sugar is dull, with sales 200 hhds Cuba at 10@10¾c. Molasses dull. Pigs iron firm. Petroleum firm at 17c for crude and 31¾c for refined. Linseed Oil quiet. Pork steady, with sales 970 bbls at $27@27,50 for new mess, $27,50@23 for prime, and $24@24,50 for prime mess; also, 700 bbls new mess, seller February and March, $26,50@28,50. Beef steady, with sales 160 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef steady, with sales 80 tierces at $15@18 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 1,850 bbls at $28@32. Cut Meats dull, with sales 115 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders and 14½@15½ for hams. Middles firm, with sales 125 boxes at 14c for Cumberland and 15c for short ribbed; also 600 boxes deliverable in Chicago at 12¾ for Cumberland, and 13¾c for short ribbed. Dressed Hogs steady at 11¼@11¾ for western. Lard dull and heavy, with sales 350 tierces at 16@16¾c for steam, and 17¼@17¾c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 18@31c for Ohio. Cheese quiet and steady. Freights to Liverpool lower. Shipments per steamer, 50,000 bush wheat at 4½d.

Latest. Flour closed dull and slightly in favor of buyer for good grades, and steady for low grades; moderate export demand. Wheat better with improved export demand at $1,18@1,20 for No. 2 spring, and $1,20@1,31½ for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull at 56c for Western. Corn dull at 90@94c for new, and $1,05½@1,07½ for old mixed Western. Pork nominal for mess, at $26,50 for February, and $26,75 for March. Beef steady with fair demand. Cut meats and bacon quiet without decided change. Lard nominally unchanged. Eggs dull and declining.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour firm and steady; $3,75@4,75 for spring extra. Wheat: No 1 quiet and firmer, sales at 95c; No 2 opened quiet at 80@80½c, advanced to and closed steady and firm at 80@81¼c; this afternoon the market was active at 82½c cash and seller February, and 83¾c bid for seller March. Corn in good demand for old and ic higher; sales of No 2 at 71¾@72c, 72c for regular, 73c for fresh receipts, closing at 72c for regular; new more active at 56½c, closing at 55½; this afternoon old No 2 was nominal at 72c. Oats quiet and ¼@¾c lower; sales of No 2 at 39@39½c, closing dull at 39¾c. Rye quiet and a shade easier at 72c for strictly fresh No 1. Barley dull and nominal at 77@80c for No 2. Highwines nominal at 92@93c. Sugar 11¾@13¼c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess Pork $25,25 cash, $27 seller March and buyer February. Lard a shade weaker at 15¾c cash, and 16c seller March. Cut Meats firmer and quiet; short rib middles 13½c cash, 13¾c seller last half of February, dry salt shoulders 11¾c buyer February, and long clear hams buyer February 14c. Green Meats nominal at 13c. Dressed Hogs dull at $10@10.62½, closing quiet and weak at $10,25@10,50 for prime lots, dividing on 200 pounds. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—3,263 bbls flour, 18,350 bush wheat, 20,354 bush corn, 14,156 bush oats, 1,668 bush rye, 2,400 bush barley, 20,121 hogs. Shipments—5,976 bbls flour, 4,014 bush wheat, 3,852 bush corn, 4,442 bush oats, 370 bush rye, 2,746 bush barley, 5,797 hogs.

CINCINNATI Jan. 27.—Flour unchanged; family $5,25@5,50. Wheat in light supply at $1,10@1,12. Corn quiet at 75@76c. Oats steady at 50@55c. Rye 85@90c. Barley unchanged; spring $1,10@1,12, winter $1,25@1,30. Cotton firm at at 24½c for middling. Tobacco firm and in good demand, with a light supply; sales 89 hhds at $6@16,50. Whisky sold at 95c, closing dull. Hogs steady at $8,75@9,20; receipts of 2,600 head. Mess pork declined to $26,50 and is dull. Bulk meats dull at 14@14½c for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides. Bacon dull; shoulders 12¾c, sides 15¾@16c for clear rib and clear; hams dull at 18½@19½c for sugar cured; the latter rate for standard brands. Lard closes dull and heavy at 15½@16¾c, with no demand, and these rates nominal. Butter unchanged and dull at 28@32c. Eggs dull at 23@24c. Cheese in fair demand at 17½@18½c for western reserve at factory. Linseed oil dull at 90c. Lard oil steady at $1 45@1 45. Petroleum steady at 30@32c for refined. Sugar dull and drooping; New Orleans 11¾@14c. Coffee firm at 18@24c. Molasses steady; N. O. 75@78c.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 24¼@24½c. Hemp unchanged and very little doing. Flour active for low grades and wanted; fall superfine sold at $4 12@4 37, extra $4 50@4 85, double extra $5@5 25, choice to fancy $6 50@8. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring 90c, No. 1 red fall $1 12½@1 15; choice to fancy $1 20@1 35. Corn; low qualities easier; mixed bulk 66c, do sacked 74@77 cents, yellow 77@78 cents, white 84@86 cents. Oats dull and drooping at 49@51 cents in bulk, 54@55c sacked. Barley unchanged; $1 for choice Illinois spring and $1,05@1,15 for Minnesota do. Rye, nothing doing. Whiskey dull at 95c. Sugar dull at 11@13¾c. Coffee dull at 20@23c for common to choice. Molasses dull at 65@80c. Pork: buyers and sellers apart, at $25 offered and $27,25@27,50 asked. Dry Salt Shoulders 11c. Clear Rib 14½c. Clear Sides 15c. Bacon: shoulders 13c, clear rib 16¼ @16½c, keg. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls; wheat, 5,700 bus; corn, 10,400 bus; oats, 6 900 bus; barley, 500 bush; hogs, 1,250 head.

CLEVELAND, January 27.—Flour quiet and steady; country brands; white double extra $6@6,50; red double extra $5,25@5,50; amber double extra $5@5,75; spring double extra $5@5,50. Buckwheat Flour steady and demand fair at $7,50@8,00. Rye Flour in moderate demand and steady at $5,50. Corn very firm with a good inquiry for new, but as no sales have been reported for a day or two, we are unable to give quotations. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined held at 26½@27c; crude in moderate demand at $5,65 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Sales of 79 hhds tobacco at 5@6c for trash; 6¼@8c for lugs; 8¾@12¾c for low to fair, leaf market firm. Cotton active; sales of 98 bales of middlings at 24½c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $28 Bacon: shoulders at 13¼c; sides at 16@16½c for clear rib and clear in bulk; shoulders at 11½c; clear rib at 14¾c; clear sides at 15½c. Lard at 18¼c. Hams: sugar cured at 19¼c. Whisky firm at 96c.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour fairly active and favors buyers; sales of western super at $4.74@5. Wheat firm, with sales red at $1,35@1,47. Corn firm, with sales white at $1,03@1,05, and yellow at 97c@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $29,50. Bacon firm, with sales rib sides at 16½@16¾c, clear sides at 17c, shoulders at 13½c, and hams at 20c. Lard firm at 17 @17¾c. Whisky quiet at 99c@$1.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Live hogs active at $8,40@8,75 for common: $8,85@8,89 for fair to medium; $9,05@9,35 for good to choice. Cattle opened active, and subsequently ruled quiet, at $4,25@4,70 for Texan steers and native cows; $5@5,75 for fair to medium; $6,20@7,12½ for good to choice beeves.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at 86¼c for No 1 and 80¾c for No 2. Oats and corn nominal. Rye in fair demand at 70c for No 1. Dressed hogs unchanged. Receipts: 2,000 bbls flour, 18,000 bush wheat. Shipments: 1,000 bbls flour, 3,000 bush wheat.

TOLEDO, January 27.—Wheat lower; No. 1 white Michigan at $1,16, amber Michigan at $1,02½, No. 1 red at $1,10. Corn dull and unchanged: No. 2 old at 90c, new at 72c, no grade at 63c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed hogs dull at 10@10¼c. Clover seed at $8 15.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; receipts, 1,492 bales; exports, 3,829 bales. Flour firmer; superfine $5. Corn 90c. Oats scarce at 66c. Hay steady $25. Bran scarce $26. Pork steady $28,50. Bulk Shoulders 11½c; sides 13½c.

DETROIT, January 27.—Wheat weak, and No. 1 lower: extra white at $1,20; No. 1 do at $1,12@1,13; amber at $1,05. Barley at $1,85 per cental. Live hogs lower at $10,50 offered.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Wheat better; red $1,25. Corn in good demand; sales of 10,000 bush new yellow at 88@94. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—Cotton market active and prices firm; low middlings at 23¾c, good to ordinary 23½c; stock, 4,100 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Cattle: prime to choice in good demand at 5½@6¼c. Hogs dull and lower at 8¼@9c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The market continues extremely quiet and there is little or no change in prices. The weather in the meantime is very fine and jobbers sanguine of an early resumption of business, and consequently are firm in views respecing prices. Nemaskegings are advanced to 16½c, Earlston extras are in beautiful display at 22c, and medium printed cloths such as Lowell, Nassau, Wamsutta, Granite, Gold Medal, Commonwealth, and goods of this class are selling at very low rates, from 8¾ to 11¾c, but all first class prints bring 12½c. Delaines are not fully open yet but prices will rule low, as Pacific mills have established their rates at 18@20c today.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 27.—2 cars 1 s ore, Zug & Co; 2 do do, J Reamer & Co; 2 do do, Mark and Bro; 1 do do, Lewis & Kountzberger & B; 1 do lumber, J Heath; 4 do do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 50 bbls oil, J Spear & Co, 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 1 do do turnings, Moorhead & Co; 2 do potatoes, E P Young; 1 do do, P Gibbons; 23 cases cheese, H Ridgway; 1 do do, Bedford Walt, L & Co; 10 bxs do, C C Baer; lot bones, B Pflamer: 10 bbls apples, 1 do s butter, Birger & L; 1 do wine, J Selfreth & Co; 2 kgs s butter, 6 bbls d apples, 4 do do eggs, 135 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 8 kgs lard, W W Rankin; lot stoneware, Marshall & Co; 6 bdls rockers, Bedford Chair & Co; 15 sks oats, Jas McKay; 82 sks turnips, 17 do d apples, 25 do potatoes 85 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 4 bbls b flour, Totton & Co; 200 bgs corn, 32 do rye, 25 do oats, McKane & Co; 1 sks corn, Campbell & C; 12 pkgs sundries, H Rea Jr; 24 lables, H Berger; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 27.—1 car mail, G Ober; 14 hhds sugar, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 1 car staves, M Adams & Co; 25 bbls lubricating, W Miller & Co; 1 car lumber, S Walters & Son; 91 bgs barley, John Gangwich; 66 do corn, W H Hagan; 167 bgs barley, 4 bbls onions, Meanor & Harper; 7 hides, Hays & S; 4 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs butter, W H Rankin; 400 bgs flour, George Stewart; 22 bgs barley, F Schields; 24 barrels apples, 10 bbls dried apples, 8 tubs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 8 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 8 do do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 35 bags corn, Rinehart & S; 25 bgs meal, Hay & Co; 31 bags barley, 12 bgs feed, Campbell & Co; 18 green hides, J Waldon; 9 hides, J Gallagher.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 27.—3 cars lumber, John Nanz; 260 bgs oats, 183 do feed, R Knox & Son; 29 hides, J Ebner; 3 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 20 bbls barytes, J Schomakes & Son, 50 bbls flour, J B McKee; 49 sks rags, J B Jones.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 27.—5 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, J W Porter; 3 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Forge Co; 9 dressed hogs, H Rea; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 300 do do, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Segthmyer & V; 5 bxs cheese, Orr & Co; 37 sks rags, McKillop & Co; 20 bxs butter, 10 sks potatoes, 8 bbls beans, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 53 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 27 sks potatoes, Day & Co; 38 bdls shovels, Meyers & A; 8 bbls flour, J Hinkle; 8 kgs powder, Atwell & Lee; 10 bxs cheese, C Mc; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 24 bbls hams A H Childs & Co; 5 bbls spirits, 5 do gin, S McCrickhart; 10 bbls lard oil, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 bxs butter, P Hanna.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 27.—1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 5 cars lime stone, Shoentberger Blair & Co; 68 do coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 48 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman & Rahm; 5 pkgs marketing, J McD Crossan; 26 sks cloversead, W H Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl dressed poultry, L J Blanchard; 7 bdls hides, W Fiscus & Son; 8 sks clover seed, R M Corbett; 3 bbls butter, Kier, Foster & Co; 48 do do, do oats, R T Kennedy & Bro; 48 sks oats, F Kirsch; 11 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Frase; 3 bxs butter, F T McKee; 2 calves, J Hoffman; 400 bars railroad iron, T W Hopkins & Co; 54 sks oats, 21 do wheat, W Welsh.

OILS.

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JACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST.
ap1:w30

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating & High Test Burning

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The new Allegheny Police have not yet been uniformed.

To-Day completes the fifteenth year of Alderman Donaldson's continuance in that office.

Ten Dollars.—Darby McDonough was yesterday required to pay a fine of ten dollars for indulging in the very common luxury of beating his wife.

Astonishing fashions in spring hats and bonnets are promised. Perhaps the bonnets will be worn under the chin, and a bow knot tied on the top of the head.

Yesterday Alderman Shore committed to jail Samuel Johnson for a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by John Martin, the article in dispute being a coat valued at fourteen dollars.

U. S. Commissioner.—John Y. Woods, Esq., of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was yesterday appointed U. S. Commissioner. His appointment was recommended by the leading lawyers of Greensburg.

Correction.—In our report of the G. A. R. banquet yesterday we erred in stating that it was prepared by Mr. Smith. Our old friend, the prince of caterers on such occasions, W. H. Simpson, 293 Liberty street, is entitled to the credit.

An Effort will be made during the present session of Congress to so amend the postal law as to allow all newspapers sent from the office of publication to go free to any point. At present they only go free in the county of publication.

Yesterday Wm. Cunningham made information before Alderman Taylor, charging John Barrett and Edward Fagan with obtaining from him $53 by false pretense. Subsequently the matter was explained satisfactorily and the prosecutor withdrew the charge.

Route Agent.—S. B. McCarthy, of Huntingdon, has been appointed Route Agent between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and has entered on the discharge of his duties. We learn that W. F. Cunningham has been promoted to the position of first Route Agent.

Rev. Franklin Moore D. D., of the M. E. Church, one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his day, died in California Saturday night last. The Reverend gentleman was a native of Beaver, and was very popular in this section of the State. His remains will be taken home for burial.

Wife Brater.—John Hobson, a man who has gained some notoriety by beating and abusing his wife, was arrested on Wednesday night at the instance of Mrs. Hobson, and yesterday morning after a hearing was committed to jail for thirty days, in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Caught at Last.—On November 30th an information was made before the Mayor, charging Ben Wallace and Leonard Shaner with the larceny of a saw, valued at $1 50, the property of Colegrove & Co. A warrant was issued, but the officers were unable to find either of the accused until yesterday, when officer Rivers caught Wallace. After a hearing before the Mayor he was committed for trial.

Lost His Watch.—Wm. Morris states he lost a silver watch valued at $13 in this wise. He left the timekeeper at the store of J. Lincoln, jeweler, on Wylie street, a short time since, and subsequently, he alleges, Lincoln quit business, since when he has heard nothing of the watch. Alderman McMasters upon Morris' information issued a warrant for the arrest of Lincoln for larceny as bailee.

Artificial Ice.—In many large cities artificial ice is procured in large quantities by means of steam. Water, spirits of ammonia, salt and steam are necessary for its production. The machines in use can produce 1,450 pounds of ice in about four hours, and it is said to cost about one half as much as the same quantity of natural ice. Should the weather continue as mild as it has been, it will be necessary to resort to this method here in Pittsburgh.

Bird Boxes.—Our suburban people who desire the music of song birds, or the labor of birds to aid in the protection of fruit from insects next season should lose no time in putting out among their trees and shrubbery a goodly number of bird boxes. All who supply houses for the birds this winter will find their gardens next spring resound with the twitter of the wren and blue bird, while their shrubbery will be cleared of vermin by the English sparrow.

The Junior Exhibition this Evening.—Our Junior friends will do their best to please those who may encourage them by their presence this evening. We hope the University chapel will be filled as handsomely—in every sense of the word—as it has heretofore been on occasions such as this. The University has not been wont to disappoint public expectation in such, or any other entertainments, to which they are invited. The new term begins next week.

The Iron Trade.—As had about eight years of age was brought before Mayor Callow yesterday morning by his mother who wished to have him committed to the House of Refuge. He had acquired a habit of picking up articles—not particular as to ownership—especially old iron, which he converted into money, through the agency of a junk dealer. The Mayor dismissed the lad after a wholesome lecture, and then had the junk dealer brought before him and warned to desist from his practice of purchasing from children, otherwise prosecution would be entered against him.

Darby's Troubles.—Darby McDonough resides on Tunnel street. Yesterday he was before the Mayor for disorderly conduct, on complaint of his wife. The visit cost him ten dollars. Soon after he was called upon by Aldermun McMasters' police, who induced him to visit that magistrate's office, where an information for assault and battery had been made against him by his wife Margaret. She charged him with attempting to take her life with a knife—an attempt which was frustrated through the agency of her vocal efforts, which summoned neighborly assistance. He was held for a hearing.

Official Meetings.

The regular monthly meeting of Councils will be held next Monday at 2 P. M.

A meeting of the Fire Engine and Hose Committee will be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

The City Printing Committee will meet to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Controller's office.

Board of Charity.

A quorum of this Board, consisting of Dr. Worthington, George S. Harrison George Dawson Coleman and F. B. Penniman, met in this city. Wednesday morning was spent in visiting the Western Penitentiary and House of Refuge. Yesterday, they spent the day in visiting Dixmont Hospital. They leave to-day for Erie to pay a visit to the Marine Hospital in that city, where they will be joined by General Kane, President of the Board.

Cash Insurance Company.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an official statement of the Assets and Disbursements of the Cash Insurance Company, one of our local underwriting institutions, which, since its organization, has done an active and large business, paying promptly all its losses and adding 44 per cent. to its original assets. Its policies have been so well appreciated that the amount outstanding exceeds two and a quarter millions. No better evidence than this could be desired of the general confidence of the community, as well in the integrity and prudence of its management, as in the abundant resources of the Company to meet every liability.

Candidates for the House of Refuge.

James Scanlon and West Hill, two young lads were arrested on a charge of larceny on oath of John Padden, made before the Mayor, Wednesday evening. Padden resides at the corner of Fourth avenue and Eagle street, and Scanlon is his nephew. While stopping at his uncle's house the boy learned that there were one hundred and eighty dollars in gold and sixty dollars in silver laid away in a drawer. About two weeks ago the money was missed, and the uncle suspecting that Scanlon had stolen it, made information, as stated, against him and his companion. After a hearing the Mayor held them to bail for their appearance at the next term of court. Still gave the required bail and young Scanlon was committed to jail. Mr. Padden states that Scanlon confessed to having taken the money before he was arrested, alleging that Still had got it and had given him about $15 in paper money, as his share.

GRAND ARMY.

Department Convention of the G. A. R.—Second Days' Proceedings—Installation of Officers—Resolutions.

The Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which met in this city on Wednesday, reassembled yesterday at nine o'clock, in Lafayette Hall, and was called to order by Grand Commander O. C. Bosbyshell.

The exercises were opened with prayer by General Wagner, Chaplain General *pro tem.*

The first business, as announced by the Grand Commander, was the election of a Medical Director.

Comrade Dewitt, M. D., of Post No. 2, Philadelphia, was unanimously elected to the position of Director.

The election of Chaplain General was next in order. Rev. J. J. Marks, of Post No. 144, Brookville, and Frederick A. Tencate, of Post No. 45, Phoenixville, were nominated.

The election resulted in the choice of Rev. J. J. Marks, who was declared elected. On motion of comrade Crosby Gray the election was declared unanimous.

The election of members of the Council of Administration, resulted in the choice of comrades Chas. S. Green, T. A. Nichols, C. K. Campbell, Lane S. Hart and Frank Ruder.

On motion, Gen. John F. Hartranft was elected Delegate at Large, to represent this Department in the National Encampment.

The choice of the place for the next semi-annual convention of the Department, was next in order. Erie, Reading and Wilkesbarre were nominated, and Wilkesbarre was chosen by a considerable majority. The announcement was received with applause.

An election of delegates to represent this department in the next National Encampment, was next gone into. It resulted in the choice of comrades Bodine, Wagner, Beath and Pearson.

The report of the committee to whom were referred the reports of the officers, offered yesterday, was called for and read by the Chairman, Captain Frank Reeder, of Easton.

On motion of Captain W. B. Cook, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion the report was taken up and considered *seriatim*. Most of the points of the report were adopted without opposition.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by W. B. Cook, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Comrade Bosbyshell, our worthy Grand Commander, has, during the past year, given his undivided attention to the Grand Army of the Republic, and by his zeal and perseverance greatly benefitted the organization, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Department be and they are hereby tendered to Comrade Bosbyshell for his zeal and activity in the interests of our organization.

Resolved, That the Commander and Assistant Adjutant General are directed to transmit to Post Commander Bosbyshell a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to obtain and present to Comrade Bosbyshell a badge of the G. A. R., as a mark of our esteem for him personally, and a slight token of our appreciation of his services as Commander of this Department.

The Commander appointed the following committee to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution:

Comrades W. B. Cook, Generals Albright, Wagner, Bodine and Colonel R. B. Beath.

General Albright offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to Posts No. 3, 88, 117 and 151, of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the borough of Birmingham, for the generous and fraternal reception and entertainment which they gave to the members of this Convention, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Posts named.

After the transaction of much other business of a promiscuous and private character, on motion of General Wagner, the officers elect for the ensuing year were called forward and installed.

On motion of Comrade Wagner, the officers of this Convention were instructed to return the thanks of this Convention to the various railroads and hotels which had reduced their rates, and extended courtesies.

On motion of General Blakeley, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Department be tendered to Comrade Curtis S. Haven for the badges gratuitously presented to the delegates.

On motion of General Bodine, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to Comrades A. L. Pearson, W. B Cook and S. P. Gamble, of Post No. 3, of Pittsburgh; Comrades Wm. Blakeley, A. Patterson and J. R. Donaldson, of Post No. 88, of Allegheny City; Comrades Woods, D. A. Jones and John J. Hertzog, of Post No. 151, of Birmingham, and to Comrades C. S. Haven, J. F. Dennistou and John Grayson, of Post No. 117 of East Liberty, for the excellent and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties as a committee of arrangements for this Convention.

After the transaction of some private business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, January 27.—In the case of Flinn vs. Graham and McKee, action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $75.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The first case taken up was that of George Bassett vs. James B. Hill, action to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment. The facts in the case so far as we could ascertain them are as follows: In February, 1866, Mr. Hill lost a wagon which he ascertained was in possession of Bassett, Morrow & Co., and on the 21st of February of the same year, he made an information before Mayor McCarthy, upon which a search war rant was issued. The warrant was placed in the hands of officers Rivers and Hague, who found the wagon on the premises of Bassett, Morrow & Co. The information upon which the search warrant was issued, it appears, was then changed so as to charge Alfred Pearson, Alexander Morrow and George Bassett, members of the firm, with the larceny of the wagon, which was valued at $375. The parties were arrested and entered bail for their appearance at Court; and at March Sessions, 1866, of the Quarter Sessions Court, a true bill was found against the accused. March 14th, 1866, the case was tried and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Mr. Bassett then brought this action against Mr. Hill to recover damages.

Messrs. T. H. B. Patterson and T. M. Marshall appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. A M Brown and John Hampton for the defendants.

It appeared in evidence that the wagon was not really the property of Mr. Hill, or at least that there was some difficulty about it; that Pearson had purchased the wagon and had, after notifying Mr. Hill of that fact, gone in the night time and taken the wagon from Mr. Hill's premises and removed it to where it was found by the officers. A number of witnesses were examined but the evidence was in substance what we have stated above. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

143 Morrow vs. Hill.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
64 Reese vs. Morrow.
118 Kennedy vs. Schultz.
119 Grant vs. Scott.
127 Ewing vs. Thompson.
128 Morgan's Ad'ms. vs. Ewing, et al.
131 Rector, etc. of St. Andrews Church vs. Hosg.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, January 27.—The first case taken up was that of Geo. H. Stoner, vs. R Edwards. Action in assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $47 12.

Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. Wm. M. Lesch. Action on book account. Defendant was an employee of plaintiffs and it appears had overdrawn his wages, and this action was brought to recover the balance due plaintiff's. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $620.90.

Jos. Blakely vs. Moreland & Mitchell. Action to recover damages. Defendants are proprietors of a livery stable and hired a horse and buggy to plaintiff. The horse shied and threw the buggy over a bank, throwing plaintiff's wife out and injuring her. The case was tried before Judge Collier and a non-suit taken, and this is a second trial. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

160 Ertle vs King.
162 Hazlett vs Porter.
165 Simpson vs Mutual Life Insurance Company.
184 Kennedy et al. vs Dithridge.
185 McGinniss vs Hamilton.
187 Peeples vs McCabe.
190 Skating Association vs Kerwin et al.
194 Spang et al. vs Hoffman.
195 Same vs Seibert.
198 Negley & Co. vs P., C. and St. L. Ry. Co.

Alleged Larceny.

On the 21st inst., Wm. B. Shaffer made information before the Mayor charging Emanuel Matchey with larceny. Shaffer is an officer in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and it was alleged that Matchey, on the 4th inst., carried away from the freight depot of the railroad Company, at the corner of Penn and Eleventh streets, two boxes of merchandise, one chest and one trunk, all containing household goods consigned to John Wolf, Pittsburgh, and marked "W." The whole amount of goods taken were valued at about $150. It appears from statements made that the accused and Wolf had boarded together at the same house somewhere down the river, and that they came up the river together. Wolf had his goods sent to Pittsburgh and left them at the depot while he went to McKeesport to seek work at his trade, that of a cooper. Matchey, it is said, went to the depot, represented himself as Wolf, and took the goods away.

The articles were subsequently called for by Wolf, who said he had given Matchey no authority to take them Mr. Shaffer, accompanied by officer Rivers, went in search of Matchey, and though they succeeded in finding a portion of the goods in a store on Sixth street, and the remainder were found by officer Rivers in a house on Church alley, but Matchey could not be found. It was subsequently ascertained that he was in New York, and a detective was sent on from day before yesterday and arrested. The fact of his arrest was telegraphed to this city, and officer Long and Mr Shaffer, armed with a warrant for his arrest and a requisition from Governor Geary, went on after him. They found him in custody and returned to this city with him yesterday morning. Matchey admitted taking the goods and gave as his reason for so doing that Wolf owed him more money than the goods were worth. The articles taken were valued at $150 Matchey was, in default of bail, committed to jail for trial.

Capt. Hall's Lecture.

A very large audience assembled last evening at Lafayette Hall to hear Capt. C. F. Hall's lecture descriptive of scenes and incidents in his Arctic tour in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The gallant Captain is not by any means an orator, but he tells his story in a genial, colloquial, manly style, which is quite attractive and always engages the attention of the hearer. He illustrated his remarks by reference to large charts hung on the stage in full view of the audience, which tended in a great measure to make him easily understood. Ten years' experience of Arctic life have made him thoroughly familiar with all the manners and customs of the people, and of the character and geography of the land. He gave in detail accounts of some of his most important expeditions, especially that of 1869, which resulted in finding positive knowledge of the object of his search. The lecture was interspersed with descriptions of the people, their mode of life, and other information which rendered it throughout very entertaining and instructive. He was accompanied by an Esquimaux family, who appeared on the platform toward the close of the lecture, clad in full costume, and together with the many relics and curiosities exhibited added much to the interest of the entertainment. Before bidding adieu to the audience he expressed his determination to proceed to Washington at an early day and if possible have an expedition fitted out by the Government for exploration about the North Pole. He was frequently applauded and made a very fine impression.

Legal.

There are times in the lives of persons in and out of business circles, when it is a matter of great importance to know who to select in the legal fraternity to conduct important cases in either the civil or criminal branch of the law. If any of our readers should be so perplexed we should unhesitatingly recommend our highly respected friend H. H. McCormick, Esq., a gentleman who is thoroughly read in all legal matters, quick to comprehend the exact situation of a case, indefatigable and untiring in looking after and guarding the interests of his clients, and attentive as possible to all office and court duties. Mr. McCormick is a rising lawyer and is destined to occupy a high place in his profession, and we do not marvel at the large share of confidence and patronage awarded him by the general community. We cheerfully commend him to our readers as a lawyer whom they can rely upon, as they will find him in all legal transactions honorable, just, fair dealing and upright. His office is at No. 68 Grant street, where his friends and the public generally, will find him constantly on hand when not in court.

Orphans' Fair.

The Orphans' Fair continues to draw large audiences. The voting contest for the elegant gold watch to the most popular pastor was decided in favor of Rev. P. Kerr, who received over 11,000 majority on a vote of 25,170, at three votes for a dollar, netting $8,390. The recipient is well worthy the honor conferred M. J. McGann, the Fifth avenue druggist, as we learn from the affable Col. W. J. Dick, is considerably ahead on the contest for the silver mortar and pestle. Miss Mattie Rattigan carried off the ladies gold watch in a spirited voting contest by a majority of several thousand Nearly $20 000, it is thought, will be cleared by the Fair, all of which goes to the St. Pauls Orphan Asylum.

FINANCIAL OPERATION.

A Successful Swindler—The Second and Third National Banks Victimized to the Amount of $6,000—A new Confidence Game—How it was Done.

The officers of the Second and Third National banks were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday afternoon by the discovery of a noonday operation, by which they had been victimized, the former to the amount of $2,500, and the latter $3,500, by a sharper. It appears that on Tuesday morning, shortly after bank hours, a man, a stranger to the officers entered the Second National Bank and deposited $1,000 in the name of B. Catherwood, stating that he was about to embark in an extensive business in the city and desired to open an account with the bank. On the same day he called and made a similar deposit with the Third National. Yesterday morning the same man came to the Second National Bank and deposited a check for $8,000 on the Exchange Bank of New York, payable to B. Catherwood, purporting to be drawn by J. H. Roth & Sons. About the same time a check, similar in every particular to the one described, was deposited at the Third National Bank, and of course in both instances entered to the credit of B. Catherwood, payable on demand. Not content with both banks, and presented Catherwood's checks, at the Second National for $3,500 and at the Third National for $4,500. The checks were cashed, and some two hours afterwards it appears that the officers of both banks began to think that there was something wrong, and telegraphed to the Exchange Bank to ascertain something about the affair. They received a reply stating that J. H. Roth & Sons had no money in that bank. This confirmed the suspicions of fraud, but, unfortunately, it was too late to prevent it. An officer from the Third National Bank rushed frantically to the Mayor's office to make information against B. Catherwood for forgery, and was not a little surprised to find an officer from the other bank on the same errand. Every effort, however, to find each party seemed considerably relieved on ascertaining that the other had been victimized. The informations were made and warrants issued, but Mr. B. Catherwood has not as yet been discovered.

It would appear from this affair that business men are liable to be victimized by confidence operators.

Wheeling.

It appears that our prosperous and lively neighbor down the river has a *Health Officer* who is a physician of fair intelectual, literary and professional culture. James E. Reeves, M. D. We would like to see the ordinance under which the Doctors labors have been accomplished, and to have a similar one for Pittsburgh. We regret that the great length of the Doctor's pamphlet precluds its publication in the GAZETTE, but would recommend a copy to be furnished to every member of our City Councils. Its value consists in the very learned and thorough manner in which the author has opened up to public view as nearly as possible every thing in and about the goodly city of Wheeling. Nothing seems to have eluded his vigilant research. The factories and what is done in them, the things made, the quantity produced, the market where sold, the number, nativity and habits of the working people, the shops, stores and dwellings re entered and explored; the streets, alleys and sewers are described; the population is enumerated and classified; the hills, valleys and islands are mapped; the importance of sanitary science discussed; the geological stratification described. The ethnography is the subject of a brief chapter; diet, drinks and habits are other interesting themes. Tabular exhibitions of births, deaths, marriages, &c, enrich the report. Epidemics, eridemics and sanitary regulations are among the items reviewed. The whole is an *omnium gatherum* of useful intelligence such as should be collected and made available in every city. The city of Wheeling is fortunate in having for its health officer a gentleman so learned and capable as Dr. Reeves, who, it appears, is also a man of energy and diligent investigator. His capital report evinces a hearty zeal in his subject—a determination to neglect no detail.

The people of Wheeling cannot fail to appreciate highly the service rendered, and profit by the advice of Dr. Reeves. Indeed, every one who reads his pamphlet will derive from it much information of great practical importance. It is entitled "The Physical and Medical Topography, including Vital, Manufacturing and other Statistics of the City of Wheeling," by James E. Reeves, M. D.

Swallowed a Pin.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. Beynan, residing on Penn street, Tenth ward, narrowly escaped death in a singular manner. She had just returned from church and was laying aside her shawl, from which she had taken a pin and put into her mouth. At this instant her husband made some remark, and in replying she forgot the pin, which was thus legally swallowed down her throat and lodged there. Finding it impossible to dislodge the unwelcome substance, a physician was sent for. Dr. Ahl came in a few moments and succeeded in relieving her from strangling by pushing the pin downwards. The throat subsequently became very sore and continued so for two or three days, although no serious consequences resulted. The lady had entirely recovered yesterday.

Burglars Frustrated.

On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. Kearney, on Wylie avenue, above Fulton street, was entered by burglars, but by a slight incident the burglars, it appears, were frightened away and frustrated in their designs. They effected an entrance to the house through a back window into the parlors, and on getting inside they found the parlor doors locked. While they were in the house, Mr Kearney, who is an invalid and in the habit of sleeping but little at night, got out of bed, and his bed room being over the parlor, the burglars heard him and fled, without taking any plunder with them. A light of glass had been cut out of the window, and an attempt had been made to force the parlor door open as was indicated by the appearance of things next morning.

Sisterly Solicitude.

Some time since Mr. John Vetter, an enterprising youth, was indentured to Mr. John Hafforth to be initiated into the mysteries of the tonsorial art. He was pleased with the profession and equally so with his employer, at least he expressed himself so. His sister, Miss Mary Vetter, was not so well satisfied with the arrangement. Yesterday she called on Mr. Hafforth, and requested to see the article of indenture. Upon getting it into her hands it is stated she quickly reduced it to infinitessimal fragments. Mr. Hafforth thought this an unwarrantable proceeding, and to have it investigated made information before Alderman Succop against Miss Vetter for malicious mischief. The lady was arrested and will have a hearing.

Not Generally Known.

It is a fact not generally known that the value and title of a deed may depend entirely upon the proof that it has been regularly recorded; for in case a person should sell the same house, lot, or farm, to different parties giving each a deed for the same, the deed first recorded within six months after its being given, according to law, would be the only one that would give the title to the property, and the original grantee, not having recorded his deed, would be ejected. So also of a Mortgage. It should be recorded immediately after it is given, as it does not become a lien upon the property until it has been regularly recorded.

Silken Threads.

It may interest some of our financial friends, who believe in the beauty of such things, to know that hereafter on all legal tenders that are printed, there will be a wide margin of white unprinted paper, in order to let the effect of the silk threads in the paper be as conspicuous as possible. The curious silk threads which appear in the notes are made by mangling and mixing with the paper pulp, Chinese silk handkerchiefs of red and blue colors. Refined silk is used because no other will hold its color under the mangling and soaking process. The new gold certificate has only three blue threads in it, while the legal tenders have both red and blue.

House and Lot in Allegheny at Auction.—The property No. 75 Perry street, near Chestnut, Third ward, will be sold today, (Friday), 28th instant, at two o'clock. The lot is 25 by 95 feet. The house is a good brick of nine rooms. A rare chance for purchasers. Owner moving west.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer.

For Sale.—The stock of the popular Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue.

W. T. Wiley's Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue, for sale.

Closing out entire stock of Boots and Shoes at Wiley's, 63 Fifth avenue.

A Minister Sentenced to be Hung for the Murder of his Illegitimate Child.

Rev. Samuel R. Nankervis, for murdering his illegitimate infant child last November, at Ringtown, Pa., was sentenced to be hung by the Court of Susquehanna county last Monday. The peculiarity of the case, the comparative youth of the condemned, his condition of being a stranger as it were in this country, has excited an interest rarely felt in criminal cases in this country.

The circumstances of the case are these: Mary J. Nankervis or Treganza, who was tried with prisoner and acquitted, came to that county and proceeded to Shickshinny; there she remained but a day or two, when she started for Centralia in Columbia county, where Samuel R. Nankervis was stationed as a minister. It became necessary to change cars at Rupert's Station, and having forgotten her destination, she had to remain until she could telegraph to ascertain the name of the place she was going to. This delayed her until after the train upon the Catawissa Railroad had gone and she was compelled to remain over. While there, Samuel R. Nankervis met her, and during her stay at this place the child was born. She remained there till the 3d of November last, when Sam'l R Nankervis left with her for Centralia by the Catawissa Railroad. Having arrived at Ringtown Station on that road, the prisoners left on foot. Having gone between one and two miles they met George Lindemath, and Samuel R Nankervis walked with him a short distance and wanted to know if he knew of any one who would take the child (which he then held,) to keep for a short time; that he was willing to pay any price. This is a private road. From this place the prisoners proceeded towards Centralia, and were seen upon the public road after were without the child. The child was found the next day lying by the side of a fallen tree or log, with a piece of red flannel wrapped around it over its other clothing. The child was dead but there were no external marks of violence (which have been shown to have been the cause of death.) The clothes of the child were wet from the upper part down around the body of the child, and one witness says down to the feet. A *post mortem* examination was held. A very large quantity of blood was found in the cranium, the brain itself not having suffered any injury. The lungs were infiltrated with blood throughout. The stomach and abdominal viscera were healthy. The supposition is that the child had been drowned or its head compressed. If it died from exposure the court held that "if these prisoners or either of them left the child alive where it was subsequently found dead, with the specific intent and design then formed, that the child would and might there perish by exposure and cold, this would be murder in the first degree. If the intent that was formed to take the life of the child, and in pursuance of that intention the child was placed where it might and did die from exposure, it is deliberate and premeditated murder."

The prisoner is young, of good education and from appearance he is a German, and his case in that element attracts nearly as much attention as that of Paul Schoeppe.

AN employe at Gorge Coal Mines, west of Kittanning Point, was rode on a rail around the whole works for marrying a grass widow who has two husbands living, and he himself having a wife living and one dead. The party that did the act consisted of ten persons. They marched to the house, entered it, went up stairs to his bedroom, took him out while he was in the act of going to bed, carried him down stairs and out of the house and mounted him astride of a rail, and then started on the march, cheering as they went and making a public exhibition of him at every door.

DIED:

HAFF—On Thursday morning, January 27th, 1870, JAMES H. HAFF, JR., in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, William McClung, Pinkerton borough, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will leave Fairman & Simpson's, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at one o'clock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MYER—On the 73 Aberdeen street, Chicago, Sunday morning, January 24, 1870, of scarlet fever, MARY WARREN, only child of T. Warren and Addie K. Myers, aged 4 years 4 months and 5 days.

"For of such is the Kingdom of heaven."

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS, Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing good furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriage furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner FRANKLIN STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where best COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real arte Imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, all of such varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for Interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 244 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

A Correction.

PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the "expose" of a foreign Insurance Company, published in the *Commercial*, this morning, it is announced that London was almost entirely destroyed by fire in the year 892.

No living man can dispute the truth of the assertion, and every logical mind will draw, from the connection, the inference that the said company stood up like a man on that disastrous occasion and, by the prompt payment of its losses, enabled its inhabitants to rebuild the next day.

Neither can it be called in question that, as stated, in the same "expose" that Moscow was destroyed by fire in 1783, and, consequently, everybody should, now, "take Hebenback" and insure in the aforesaid carpet-bag concern.

The assertion, however, printed in *italics*, that "Not one local insurance company in Pittsburgh survived the 10th of April, 1845," is *false*.

At the date mentioned, April 10th, 1845, there were in existence three local Stock Insurance Companies in Pittsburgh.

The eldest of these three, "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire," paid every dollar of its large amount of loss, and continued, for years, to transact a safe and profitable business.

The "Penn Insurance Company" paid ninety-four per cent. of the amount of its losses, and the "Firemen's Insurance Company" paid eighty-seven per cent. of the claims made under its policies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBT. FINNEY.

For Sale.—The stock of the popular Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue.

W. T. Wiley's Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue, for sale.

Closing out entire stock of Boots and Shoes at Wiley's, 63 Fifth avenue.

The Last Chance

Is now offered to the public to procure the best and cheapest winter clothing. The closing out sale at Tobias', No. 13 Sixth street, will be discontinued by the first of February. All winter goods will be packed away to make room for spring.

All heavy goods, in consequence, Mr. Tobias will offer for a few days his entire stock at 50 per cent less than cost. Overcoats, Boys' Clothing and heavy suits at half price. The Prince Arthur suits, just out, very handsome and cheap. Tobias sole agent for this country. Call and see them. Remember the entire winter stock must be sold, no matter what price they bring. If you want to save money go to Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street.

Remember the Prince Arthur suits.

The Oregon Brewery still remains on Stevenson street, and the quality of the ale which it distributes through the country is still up to its reputation. Orders are always promptly attended to by Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co., if left in person or sent by mail.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny.

For Sale.—The stock of the popular Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue.

W. T. Wiley's Diamond Front Shoe House, 63 Fifth avenue, for sale.

Closing out entire stock of Boots and Shoes at Wiley's, 63 Fifth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

At the close of business January 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,921,284 07
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		940,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent		237,586 97
Due from other Nat'l Banks		39,548 46
Due from other Banks and Bankers		55,783 39
Banking House		56,500 00
Current Expenses	$4 948 34	
Taxes Paid	14 26 81	19,345 15
Cash Items		3,848 71
Exchanges for Clearing House		38,324 78
Bills of other National Banks		11,608 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		11,512 07
Coin		20,718 00
Legal Tender Notes		17,000 00
		$3,524,059 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Discount	29,369 43
Exchange	1,672 34
Interest	10,257 46
Profit and Loss	48,340 56—429,692 73
National Bank circulation outstanding	800,000 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	28,391 00
Individual deposits	530,656 67
Due National Banks	49,549 28
Due to other Banks and Bankers	7,769 84
	$3,524,059 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, ANDREW LONG, cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW LONG, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of January, 1870. WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
D. MC ANDLESS,
MARSHALL JOHNSON,
S. BAKEWELL, JR.,
Directors.

ja7:3113

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK at close of business, January 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 888,058 51
Overdrafts		4,538 50
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		50,417 79
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		48,258 80
Due from other Nat'l Banks		15,432 06
Due from other Banks and Bankers		1,515 95
Banking House		39,413 25
Other Real Estate		32,176 71
Current Expenses		1,450 28
Taxes paid		3,931 80
Checks on Banks and Bankers not in Clearing House		1,363 25
Exchanges for Clearing House		54,624 18
Bills of other National Banks		10,641 00
Bills of state Banks		764 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		1,500 61
Coin		6,650 00
Legal Tender Notes		27,500 00
3 Per Cent. Certificates		30,000 00
		$1,966,578 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	136,538 50
Interest	184 53
Exchange	1,788 93
National Bank Circulation outstanding	432,526 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	7,754 00
Individual Deposits	$434,242 53
Due to other Banks and Bankers	12,993 41
Dividends Unpaid	3,515 71
	1,966,578 29

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, PRESIDENT of the Allegheny National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. ORR, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 27th day of January, 1870. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. C. HUSSEY,
J. M. KELLY,
C. W. BATCHELOR,
Directors.

ja27:104

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh,

At the close of business; January 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,274,794 93
United States Bonds to secure circulation		425,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		174,019 09
Due from other National Banks		45,008 41
Due from other Banks and Bankers		7,248 77
Banking House		37,000 00
Interest		11,597 39
Cash Items, (including stamps)		7,552 71
Exchanges for Clearing House		44,053 96
Bills of other National Banks		20,051 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		5,636 19
Specie		370 73
Legal Tender Notes		170,000 00
		2,241,215 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	500,000 00
Surplus Fund	294,574 58
National Bank circulation	345,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	948 50
Due National Banks	102,125 19
Due to other Banks and Bankers	13,860 41 1,